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The Flamingo.

Have you ever heard
Of the creature absurd,
The ridiculous bird, the flamingo?
With neck long and slim,
And legs lean and trim,
And the funniest sort of a lingo,

When a fishing he goes
He thrusts in his nose—
This humorous bird, the flamingo;
Without bait or hook,
His long neck a-crook,
Aloft in the air see his wing go!

A plunge and a dive!
And a fish all alive,
This wonderful bird, the flamingo,
Brings out to the land,
And gobbles off-hand,
In a twinkle he makes the whole thing go.

Then his mate, the old woman,
As though she were human,
And not an old growling flamingo,
For lack of her share,
Sets up a great flare,
And makes everything in din go.

But a screech loud and shrill,
Comes out of the bill
Of the masculine bird, the flamingo;
His eyelids both close,
And he stands on his toes
Of one leg he's asleep, by jingo!

A LEAP FOR A LOVER.

Riding over the Texan prairie on her spirited black steed, with cheeks glowing, and eyes flashing with a sense of limitless liberty, Alice Arlyn seemed a second Di Vernon—an Amazonian queen—everything brave and beautiful.

A summer day's sun was sinking beyond the horizon line of the wide expanse of prairie. A light breeze came murmuring over the undulating grass.

"This is perfectly delightful!" exclaimed Alice, removing her hat. "The wind fairly lifts the hair from my brow."

"If you wore a chignon, you would be more desirous to avoid that effect," laughed her brother. "Imagine Arab and me scampering over the prairie in chase of that article!"

Alice smiled.

"If I were a cynic, I would say that a chignon is a fit emblem of civilization—a sham; but as I am not a cynic, I will enjoy my present freedom in thankfulness."

"I say, Alice, hadn't we better return? They generally want me at the Ranch about this time."

"I'll excuse your further attendance, Tom, but I am determined to go as far as the river. I've discovered a new species of running vine among the trees there."

Tom reined in his horse and hesitated.

"Why, Tom," said Alice, "you are not afraid that anybody will run away with me, I hope," and she shook her riding-whip valiantly; "and it's impossible for me to run away with anybody, for there are not a dozen living souls in as many leagues."

She re-arranged the folds of her dark-green habit, and with a graceful, mock obeisance to Tom, darted away. Tom, unlike most brothers, admired his sister more than any one else on earth. These two were all to each other—alone in the world—and their mutual love was infinitely greater on this account. Tom stood still for some time, looking after the receding figure, until the red horizon reminded him of his duties at the Ranch.

Reaching a clump of trees on the bank of the narrow stream, Alice halted, and gazed around her. Amid all the gorgeous coloring of the scene there mingled that undefinable spirit of sadness which never fails to accompany the death of a day. Perhaps this was in unison with her thoughts, for a grave expression came into her eyes, and the half-smile ceased to play around her lips.

Her thoughts had gone back two years—back through months of dreary waiting and self-reproach. The figure of the man she had loved seemed to come between her and the sunset, with the reproachful look he had won at their parting.

Guy Philips and she had met, and become engaged. He had loved her passionately, and she had returned his love with equal fervor—they had different ways of showing it. Guy would have been content to gaze at her from morning to night, and a smile or a word would have been sufficient for him. Alice was not satisfied with this. She wanted her lover to be more "lover-like" — less "indifferent," as she phrased it. They were at a fashionable summer resort, and Alice flirted fast and furiously. Guy bore this with admirable patience.

"A male imitation of Chaucer's Griselda," she murmured, impatiently. "Will nothing arouse him?"

There was a certain self-styled Spanish marquis at the hotel. He was pretty well known to be an unscrupulous gambler. At one of the balls, Alice selected him as partner in two successive waltzes.

"Something must come of this," she thought as she whirled around to the strains of the "Blue Danube."

Something did come of it. Guy Philips' spirit was aroused. After the dance, he grasped her wrist, and led her out upon the balcony. He sternly commanded her never to dance a round dance with any other than himself. Alice had not bargained for this. She wanted more warmth, even jealousy, in her lover; but she would brook no infringement on her liberty of action. She replied haughtily, there was a stormy scene, and they parted.

When her brother Tom proposed to go to Texas, and to invest some money in a scheme for raising cattle, Alice had volunteered to accompany him; and she was glad of the chance, for accustomed scenes and people had become painful to her.

Sitting in her saddle here, with the Texan prairie land around her, she reviewed the past with bitter sorrow. She was awakened from her reverie by the sounds of approaching horses' hoofs.

On the opposite side of the river, which the drought had narrowed to a small, turbulent stream, Alice saw a band of horsemen. They were approaching. She drew back amid the trees, and watched them. As they came nearer, she saw they were Comanche Indians. They reached the opposite bank, and stopped to parley. Their attention seemed fixed on some object in the distance. Alice looked in the direction indicated by their gestures, and saw the dusky forms composing a herd of buffaloes outlined against the glowing sky.

The Comanches evidently resolved to pursue the flying herd. To Alice's great relief, they dashed away, leaving only three of their number on the river bank.

Looking closely at these three—which she could easily do, as the river at this point was extremely narrow—she noticed that one of them was a white man. He was very pale, and his hunting shirt was blood-stained. His hands were bound together with thongs, and he hung upon his horse's neck as if too weak to sit upright. Without doubt he was a captive, and the two Indians had been left to guard him. The Comanches had their backs turned towards her, and were following with their eyes the course of their companions. She could, however, plainly see the features of the captive. Her face grew white as she looked, and she nearly reeled from her saddle. The captive was Guy Philips!

With a great, almost superhuman effort she collected her faculties in order to answer the question:—What is to be done?

Her first thought was to blow the whistle in the end of her riding-whip, the sound of which, if heard, would bring her brother and his dependents to her rescue. But she felt sure that it would not be heard, for the Ranch was too far away, and her signal of distress would draw the attention of the Comanches to her without producing any good effect.

The banks of the river were rugged, high, and rocky; the stream itself — a brawling, tumultuous thread of water—was barely visible from their height.

A bold idea entered Alice's mind. It was a womanly idea; to a man it would have seemed impracticable. She put her hand into the holster of her saddle to feel that her toy-like pistols were safe. How thankful she was that she had complied with Tom's request and carried these weapons!

Taking a revolver in one hand and her whip in the other, she prepared to leap the river. The mere thought of this attempt would have chilled the heart of the most infatuated English fox-hunter, for although the stream was narrow *for a river*, yet it was a terrible leap.

Saying a prayer in her heart, she made ready to descend among the unconscious enemy, holding the reins between her teeth.

"On, Dion, on!" The whip fell stingingly on the noble animal's flanks. The horse reared. Then he seemed almost to stretch out into a straight black line. His fore feet struck the edge of the other bank. Down came the whip. He gathered himself up. Horse and rider had leaped the river.

The astonished Comanches turned and viewed the apparition in amazement. Alice levelled her pistol at the nearest Indian and fired. He waved in his seat, and then fell with a crashing thud to the ground. Alice dropped her whip and seized the bridle of Guy Philips' horse. She heard Guy murmur her name.

"Use your spurs, if you can!" she said "Now!"

The frightened animals were headed towards the river. She used the butt of her pistol to urge them on. It seemed as if her brave spirit awed the horses into obedience. With a bound, which seemed as if it would crack their sinews, they cleared the gulf.

The Comanche attempted to follow, but his horse refused the leap. Infuriated, the Indian goaded the animal to it. The horse barely touched the bank with his front hoofs, struggling to gain it for an instant, and then horse and rider sank down into the channel beneath.

Stopping but a moment to cut the throngs which bound Guy Philip's arms, Alice rode on towards the Ranch. Ere they reached it, Guy had fainted from loss of blood. Tom's surprise was unbounded when Alice delivered her rescued lover into his hands. He pronounced Guy's wound, although severe, to be not dangerous.

When Guy's senses returned, and he saw Alice, who had refused to leave him, there was a scene, the dialogue of which, though somewhat incoherent, was mutually satisfactory to the actors.

It appeared that Guy, having strayed from his party, had been pounced upon by these strolling Comanches, and, after a brave struggle on his part, taken prisoner, to serve as a hostage for several of their number who had been captured by the United States' soldiers.

"I say, Alice," laughed Tom, "You have fairly asserted woman's right—to use a pistol."

"I will continue to assert woman's right to help man," returned Alice, glancing fondly at Guy.

And Guy knew that a similar right would be his in future as far as Alice was concerned.

A REMARKABLE RELIC.

An interesting and wonderful relic has just been brought to light near San Bernadrino, Cal., whose origin doubtless antedates to a period when that country was inhabited by a race of people among whom the arts and sciences had attained a degree of perfection rarely surpassed. It appears that a man while bathing in a river near San Bernadrino discovered a dark circular object in the bed of the stream, which, on being brought to the surface, proved to be a truly marvellous piece of workmanship. The article is composed of a certain peculiar slate-colored stone, similar to that usually employed by the Indians of British Columbia for the manufacture of pipes, and is not found anywhere in California. In form it is circular, being somewhat shaped like a large dinner plate; the bottom for about six inches in diameter is perfectly smooth, and has a circular orifice in the centre about half an inch in diameter. Toward the rim it presents a slight convex appearance. This rim on the under surface is surrounded with a wreath of grapevines, so faultlessly engraved that even the most minute fibres of the leaves are clearly outlined true to life. On the upper surface of the rim is a peculiar border, composed first of two parallel lines extending round the entire rim, with an interval of about two inches between the lines. In the centre of these lines, running at right angles, at regular intervals, are smaller lines converging from the inner line in the form of quarter circles, meeting in the centre where they pass through ovals ending on the outer line in the centre of a crescent facing outward, while traversing the whole is a wavering line extending around the centre of the outer lines. The centre of this curious work, however, is the most astonishing portion. On it appears an almost marvellously beautiful and faultlessly executed wreath of flowers, leaves vines, and scroll work, every bud, leaf and flower being perfectly natural and lifelike to the minutest detail. The whole is polished in the highest manner and is as smooth as glass. The entire workmanship, in beauty of design and delicacy of finish, excels the choicest productions of modern artists, and shows that the people by whom it was executed had reached an advanced stage of civilization. It is almost with a feeling of reverence that we gaze upon this relic of a past race, of whom no history has yet been found other than the ruins scattered on the plains, and whose origin and history is enveloped in impenetrable obscurity which probably never will be penetrated through all ages. The plate is in a remarkable state of preservation owing, no doubt, to the indestructible quality of the stone of which it is composed.

DEPTH OF THE GREAT LAKES.—There is a mystery about the American lakes. Lake Erie is only sixty or seventy feet deep; but Lake Ontario, which is 500 feet deep, is 230 feet deep below the tide level of the ocean, or as low as most parts of the Gulf of St. Lawrance; and the bottom of Lakes Huron, Michigan and Superior, although the surface is much higher, are all from their vast depth on a level with the bottom of Ontario; now as the Detroit River, after allowing all the probable portion carried off by evaporation, does not appear by any means equal to the quantity of water which the three upper lakes receive, it has been conjectured that a subterranean river may run from Lake Superior, by the Huron, to Lake Ontario. This conjecture is not impossible, and accounts for the singular fact that herring and salmon are caught in all the lakes communicating with the St. Lawrence, but no others. As the Falls of Niagara must have always existed, it would puzzle the naturalist to say how these fish got into the upper lake without some subterranean river; besides, any periodical examinations of the river would furnish a not improbable solution of the mysterious flux and reflux of the lakes.

THE WONDERS OF A FLEA.—When a flea is made to appear as large as an elephant, we can see all the wonderful parts of its formation, and are astonished to find that it has a coat of armor much more complete than ever warrior wore, and composed of strong polished plates, fitted over each other, each plate covered like a tortoise shell, and where they meet hundreds of strong quills project, like those on the back of a porcupine and hedge-hog. There is the arched neck, the bright eye, the transparent cases, the piercers to puncture the skin, a sucker to draw away the blood, six long-jointed legs, four of which are folded on the breast, all ready at any moment to be thrown out with tremendous force for that jump which bothers one when they want to catch him, and at the end of each leg hooked claws, to enable him to cling to whatever he alights upon. A flea can jump a hundred times its own length, which is the same as if a man jumped six hundred feet; and he can draw a load two hundred times his own weight.

DOT LEETLE LAMB.

THE "TRUE STORY" OF MARY'S YOUNG SHEEP—HOW HE FOLLOWED HER TO SCHOOL AND HOW HE WAS EXPELLED.

There are floating about in the great ocean of literature stray chips of song or story, which from their wit or wisdom, or from some unaccountable reason, become popularized and cherished more carefully than whole navies of world-renowned authors. Their parentage unknown, they come as literary foundlings to our doors, and, once admitted, command their own place in our affections. Among such is the poem, "Mary had a little lamb." There is hardly a child in the broad land who has not become familiar with the verses; not a college student but has sung them to a dozen different tunes. It has been parodied, paraphrased and translated into the dead languages. And yet scarce any one knows who is the author, or whether it is fictitious or founded on fact. It is, perhaps, in the truth of the story that the secret of its popularity lies. For it is the true account of an ancient that happened sixty-one years ago, not fifty miles from the Cradle of Liberty. And "Mary," a delightful old lady of threescore and ten, still lives and cherishes the memory of the event. The writer, on a recent visit, craved from her own lips the true story of the affair and will produce it as nearly as possible.

MARY TELLS HER TALE UNADORNED.

"It was when I was nine years old," she said, "and we lived upon the farm. I used to go out to the barn every morning with father to see the cows and sheep. They all knew me, and the cows—old Broad and Short-horn and Brindle—would low a good-morning when I came to their stables. One cold day we found that during the night twin lambs had been born. You know that sheep will often disown one of twins, and this morning one poor little lamb was pushed out of the pen into the yard. It was almost starved and almost frozen, and father told me I might have it if I could make it live. So I took it into the house, wrapped it in a blanket, and fed it on peppermint and milk all day.—When night came I could not bear to leave it for fear it would die, so mother made me up a little bed on the settee, and I nursed the poor thing all night, feeding it with a spoon, and by morning it could stand. After this we brought it up by hand until it grew to love me very much, and would stay with me wherever I went unless it was tied. I used before going to school in the morning to see that the lamb was all right, and securely fastened for the day. Well, one morning when my brother Nat and I were all ready, the lamb could not be found, and, supposing that it had gone out to pasture with the cows, we started on. I used to be a great singer, and the lamb would follow the sound of my voice. This morning after we had gone some distance, I began to sing, and the lamb, hearing me, followed on and overtook us before we got to the school house. As it happened, we were early, so I went in very quietly, took the lamb into my seat, where it went to sleep, and I covered it up with my shawl. When the teacher came and the rest of the scholars, they did not notice anything amiss, and all was quiet until my spelling class was called. I had hardly taken my place before the patting of little feet was heard coming down the aisle, and the lamb stood beside me ready for its word. Of course the children all laughed and the teacher laughed, too, and the poor creature had to be turned out of doors. But it kept coming back, and at last had to be tied in the wood-shed till night. Now, that day, there was a young man in school, John Roulston by name, who was on a visit to one of the boys, and came as a spectator. He was a Boston boy and son of the riding-school master, and was fitting for Harvard College. He was very much pleased over what he saw in our school, and a few days after gave us the first three verses of the song. How or when it got into print I don't know."

SOME RELICS OF THOSE HAPPY DAYS.

Thus she ran on telling of the care she bestowed on her pet until it grew to be a sheep, and she would curl its long wool over a stick; and it bore lambs until there was a flock of five, all her own; and finally how it was killed by an angry cow. Then she brought out a pair of her little girl's stockings, knitted of yarn spun from the lamb's wool, the heels of which had been raveled out and given away piecemeal as mementoes. No one can doubt that she, whose youth was rendered famous by love for an unfortunate animal, has lived a life of beneficence and charity. With a heart overflowing with love toward all God's creatures, she has indeed lived to care for the needy and destitute, and be a mother to the motherless. And now, in a green old age, she is surrounded by those whom her warm heart long since taught to cling to her and follow as the lamb in her youth. When at last she shall cross the river she will find an eternal home in the green pastures and beside the still waters, where the Good Shepherd feeds his lambs. John Roulston died before entering college. What the world lost in him who wove into verse that immortalized them both the story of Mary and the lamb no one may say.

WILLIAM B. SAWYER.

THE FRUITS OF GOOD WORK.

About a year ago the Ladies of the Dorcas Society at our church made up a large quantity of shirts, trousers and socks, and boxed them up and sent them to a missionary station on the west coast of Africa. A man named Ridley went out with the boxes and stayed in Africa for several months. When he returned the Dorcas Society, of course, was anxious to hear how its donation was received, and Ridley, one evening, met the members and told them about it in a little speech. He said:

"Well, you know, we got the clothes out there all right, and after a while we distributed them among some of the natives in the neighborhood. We thought maybe it would attract them to the mission, but it didn't, and after some time had elapsed, and not a native came to church with those clothes on, I went out on an exploring expedition to find out about it. It seems that on the first day after the goods were distributed one of the chiefs attempted to mount a shirt. He didn't exactly understand it and he pushed his legs through the arms and gathered the tail up around his waist. He couldn't make it stay up, however, and they say he went around inquiring in his native tongue what kind of an idiot it was that constructed a garment that wouldn't hang on, and swearing some of the most awful heathen oaths. At last he let it drag, and that night he got his legs tangled in it somehow, and fell over a precipice and was killed.

"Another chief who got one on properly went paddling around in the dark, and the people imagining that he was a ghost, sacrificed four babies to the idol to keep off the evil spirit.

"And then, you know, those trousers you sent out? Well, they fitted one pair on the idol, and then they stuffed most of the rest with leaves and set them up as kind of new fangled idols, and began to worship them. They say that the services were very impressive. Some of the women split a few pairs in half, and after sewing up the legs used them to carry yams in, and I saw one chief with a corduroy leg on his head, as a kind of helmet.

"I think, though, the socks were most popular. All the fighting men went for them the first thing. They filled them with sand and used them as boomerangs and war clubs. I learned that they were so much pleased with the efficiency of those socks that they made a raid on a neighboring tribe on purpose to try them, and they say that they knocked about eighty women and children on the head before they came home. They asked me if I wouldn't speak to you and get you to send out a few barrels more, to make them a little stronger so's they'd last longer, and I said I would.

"This society's doing a power of good to those heathens, and I've no doubt if you keep right along with the work you will inaugurate a general war over the continent of Africa, and give everybody an idol of his own. All they want is enough socks and pants. I'll take them when I go out again."

Then the Dorcas passed a resolution declaring that it would, perhaps, be better to let the heathen go naked and give the clothes to the poor at home, and I think myself that it is preferable.—*Max Adder.*

"THE first disturbance ever created in the world," says the Chicago *Tribune*, "was occasioned by the devil fooling about a woman." Yes, but the woman was more to blame than the devil. If she had pulled that apple and eaten it and gone on about her business without saying anything about it, the chances are that the newspapers would never have gotten hold of the affair, and the world would never have been any the wiser. But nothing would do but she must go and "make a blowing horn of the thing," and the first thing she knew her husband was thrown out of employment, with hardly money enough to buy a chew of tobacco. And ever since then there has been the devil to play and no pitch hot.—*Courier-Journal.*

WHEN a man gets in a load of cord-wood, says the Danbury *News*, intending to cut it up himself and save the expense of hiring a sawyer, he works something like this: First stick—one minute, and no fatigue; second stick—three minutes, muscles relaxing; third stick—six minutes, three of which are taken up in leaning against the back and looking at the saw; fourth stick—seven minutes, five being consumed in looking for a piece of fat to grease the saw and make it run easy; fifth stick—no time taken, owing to the operator having gone across the street for a drink; sixth stick—only half sawed, and then a man of larger hands engaged.

THE poet is getting into the campaign. Here is the last, if not the first:

John Jones he is a banker bold,
A banker bold he be;
He puts his money into bonds
And gets his currency.

He pays no taxes, keeps no poor,
Nor helps our schools along;
He sits and clips his gold coupons,
And grows rich and strong.

Is John Jones any better man
Than Thomas Smith or me,
That he should get his pay in gold
And us in currency?

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
Friday Morning, - - Oct. 15, 1875.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:

CYRUS L. PERSHING,
Of Schuylkill County.

FOR STATE TREASURER:

VICTOR E. PIOLLET,
Of Bradford County.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR STATE SENATOR,
SAMUEL HENSHEY, of Blair County.
REGISTER AND RECORDER:
JAMES M. SINGER, Ebensburg.
TREASURER:
N. J. FREIDHOFF, Conemaugh Boro'.
COMMISSIONERS:
JOHN CAMPBELL, Conemaugh Boro'.
J. D. PARRISH, Ebensburg.
POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR:
JESSE PATTERSON, Johnstown.
AUDITORS:
JOHN B. ROSS, Blacklick Township.
F. P. McCORMICK, Wilmore.

SINEY, recently on trial in Clearfield, was acquitted, says the *Commercial* and *Gazette*, both Pittsburgh papers, because he was a Catholic and a Democrat, and a jury of twelve men, all Protestants, were afraid to convict him. As Siney is neither a Catholic nor a Democrat, the *Post* is at a loss to know where the joke comes in.

HON. SAMUEL E. DIMMICK, Attorney General of this State, died at Harrisburg on last Monday night. At the time of his appointment he resided in Honesdal, Susquehanna county, and was one of the numerous and well known Dimmick family, of north eastern Pennsylvania, many members of which have held high and honorable positions in the Democratic party. The deceased, however was a Republican and was appointed Attorney General by Governor Hartranft in January, 1873. He was a gentleman of well recognized ability in his profession and of pure and unsullied personal character. As a public officer, and as the legal adviser of the Governor he discharged his duties faithfully, ably and conscientiously. He was 53 years of age at the time of his death.

THE Democratic conferees from this Senatorial district (Cambria and Blair) at their meeting at Altoona yesterday week, nominated SAMUEL HENSHEY, of Blair county, as the Democratic candidate for State Senator. The contest for the nomination was between Mr. Henshey and WM. H. SECHLER, Esq., of this place, the conferees from this county steadily, as they were bound in honor to do, voting for the later named gentleman, while the conferees from Blair uniformly voted for Mr. HENSHEY. After a somewhat protracted, but friendly, struggle in the conference, Mr. SECHLER withdrew his name, and Mr. HENSHEY was unanimously nominated. Mr. HENSHEY is a gentleman of high respectability and of well known integrity. He is emphatically a man of the people, being a working man himself. He is a gentleman of intelligence and is entirely competent to represent the people of this district in the Senate. We propose next week to discuss the merits of himself, as well as of the Republican candidate, JOHN LEMON, and review their respective claims upon the suffrages of the people of the district. We do not entertain the slighest doubt about Mr. HENSHEY'S election. The district is Democratic, and with such a popular and unexceptionable candidate as SAMUEL HENSHEY is admitted to be, success at the election is assured in advance.

THE election in Ohio on Tuesday last resulted in the success of the Republican State ticket by majorities ranging from six to ten thousand, the majority for HAYES, the Republican candidate for Governor, over ALLEN being estimated at the latter figure. The field was stubbornly contested by both parties, and although a Democratic victory was *hoped* for, it was not possible for various well known reasons. From 1855 upto the election of Allen as Governor in 1874 by the meagre majority of 847, a period of eighteen years, the Democratic party only carried the State *once*, viz: in 1862, when it succeeded in electing its candidate for Secretary of State. All the other elections were uniform Republican triumphs. This being so, the success of the Democratic ticket last Tuesday was simply a matter of political impossipility, and the result must not discourage any Democrat in this State from his whole duty at the election two weeks from next Tuesday. The Ohio Democracy, in addition to all this, had local difficulties to contend with in their own ranks with which their brethern in Pennsylvania are not embarassed. All the political signs point to the election of Pershing and Piollet, and they will be triumphantly elected if every Democrat discharges his full duty. In Iowa the election on the same day resulted as a matter of course in the success of the Radical State ticket by about 30,000 majority. No man outside of a *lunatic* asylum looked for anything else. It was simply the old story of the *Dutch* taking *Holland*.

P. S. Since the foregoing article was written and put in type, the situation has been materially changed by the very latest news brought by the Pittsburgh papers of to-day (Thursday). The result in the State is of course not definitely known, but the Democrats claim that ALLEN is not defeated by more than 2,000, if he is defeated at all. Rise up yet, WILLIAM ALLEN!

Cyrus L. Pershing.

It was expected that the radical papers throughout the State would pour upon the head of CYRUS L. PERSHING the vials of their passionate wrath and heap upon him all manner of vile political abuse. If they had pursued a different course they would not have been true to their well earned reputations and to their well known political instincts. Judge PERSHING has, therefore, been and still is a bright and shining mark for the poisoned arrows of radical calumny and defamation. But these envenomed political and even personal shafts will fail to hit the man at whose breast they are aimed, and will recoil with fearful effect upon those who are attempting to speed the bow.

In Cambria county, where CYRUS L. PERSHING has spent most of his life, and where he is respected as a high-minded, honorable man, no answer is needed in his defence. There is not a *man*, nor is there a *lady*, in this whole county who is personally acquainted with Cyrus L. Pershing who will not endorse him as a high-toned gentleman and *"an honest man, the noblest work of God."* Whatever any Republican in this county may think or say about his *political* views and opinions, he will not dare to impute to him a want in the slightest degree of *personal* integrity. The honest and unbough' voters of this county elected him for *five* successive years to represent them in the lower branch of the Legislature. *That* was a high and manly expression of their perfect confidence in his integrity —such a confidence as Cambria county has never before reposed in any one of her citizens, although some of her best men had *before* that time and *since* been honored with their suffrages as their representatives at Harrisburg. It was just after the rebellion commenced in 1861 that CYRUS L. PERSHING was first elected to the Legislature, ANDREW G. CURTIN, known to all the people of this State as the "War Governor" was then the Executive of this Commonwealth, in full sympathy with President Lincoln and the friends of "the Union now and forever, one and inseparable."

Did CYRUS L. PERSHING, by any vote or any act of his as a member of the Legislature ever betray his country in the struggle that was then pending and upon the result of which the very existence of this government depended? Did he ever raise his voice or cast his vote against any of the war measures of Governor CURTIN? If any man refuses or hesitates, let him ask ANDREW G. CURTIN, and surely no soldier from Pennsylvania will doubt what CURTIN *then* said and what he *now* says about the able and efficient support that Mr. Pershing gave to his administration. In regard to the war, CYRUS L. PERSHING is fully and squarely on the *Legislative Record*, as witness the following in 1862, the first year during which he represented the people of this county. It can be found in the *Legislative Record* of said year, page 252:

Mr. Pershing (on leave given) offered the following resolution, which was twice read:

Resolved, That this house has heard with feelings of patriotic joy the intelligence of the capture of Fort Donaldson, and we hereby tender the thanks of the people of Pennsylvania to the gallant officers and men of the army and navy, who, by the recent victories at Roanoke Island, Fort Henry and Fort Donaldson, have added new lustre to the American name, blighted the hopes of treason and of traitors, and thrown an imperishable glory over the age and nation.

Did ever CYRUS L. PERSHING in all his subsequent legislative career go back on this resolution? Never. We therefore conclude as we began, that CYRUS L. PERSHING needs no defence at our hands. He stands here amongst his old associates and friends as a man without guile and without reproach—known and honored in all the length and breadth of Cambria county, whose people at the ballot-boxes, the crucible to test the merits of candidates for political honors, will give him *such* an endorsement as will do honor to him and at the same time confer lasting credit upon themselves.

FOR want of a better objection to the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, the radical newspapers have laid great stress upon a statement they circulated that Col. Piollet had been sued by his mother-in-law. Now that the following correspondence very effectually disposes of that canard, our radical friends will have to try something else:

WYSOX, September 25, 1875.—*Messrs. Editors Bradford Reporter:* I observe in the last issue of your paper a copy of a paper served upon my husband and myself in equity, issued by the courts of Bradford county. Whenever served with notice to reply, all the allegations in this bill of complaint will be satisfactorily answered, and will vindicate the personal honor of my husband. Whatever he has done at any stage of the business affairs of my father's estate or his family, he has done at my instance and by my request, and for which I alone am responsible.

Having published a form of legal proceedings in advance of a reply—to prejudice my husband, as I suppose, in public estimation—I ask you to give through the same channel this communication. Only remarking that my husband has always been ready to render kind service to all the members of my family. I am, most respectfully, yours, JANE S. PIOLLET.

TOWANDA, September 27, 1875.—*Editor Bradford Reporter:* The complaint in equity issued by the courts of Bradford county, bearing my signature, was begun without a full knowledge of the situation of the case, and upon information which I have since found was erroneous. This entire transaction has been satisfactorily arranged and settled without impairing my confidence in my children, Jane S. and Victor E. Piollett. As your paper has given to the public what appears to place me in an unkind and hostile attitude towards those from whom I have always received love and kindness, I desire you to give this the same circulation through the columns of your paper.

Respectfully yours, ELIZA MILLER.

—The workingmen of Philadelphia will cast a solid vote for Pershing and Piollet.

Piollet or Mackey—A Great Difference.

The nomination of PIOLLET to be State Treasurer of Pennsylvania is received with small favor by the Ring, now in possession. But Mr. MACKEY, the present Treasurer, advances the most remarkable objection to him we have yet seen. He insists in his newspaper—the foul Pittsburgh *Commercial*—that PIOLLET is not fit to be Treasurer, because he does not know how to take a bribe. About thirty years ago, PIOLLET, being a member of the Legislature, was offered a sum of money for his vote, and made, according to this modern expert, such a wretched bungle of the affair that MACKEY, upon reading the account, was highly scandalized, and berated him soundly "for want of skill." Let us see precisely how these gentlemen differ in their treatment of a tendered bribe, and we may then be able to understand the true reason of Mr. MACKEY'S disgust.

In the winter of 1846 a petition for the repeal of a certain bank charter was presented to the lower house of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and referred to a committee, of which Mr. PIOLLET was a member. Three of the seven committee men were in favor of, and four, counting PIOLLET, were against the bank. The bank agent endeavored to persuade PIOLLET that it was his duty to vote against repeal; but failing in that, made various attempts to secure his support by offers of money to his friends, and even to his aged father, all of which indignantly refused the proposals. At length he went directly to PIOLLET with an offer of $400 cash, and $100 conditional.

Mr. PIOLLET took into his confidence three or four of the purest and best men of the day—among them Judge LAPORTE and the late JESSE MILLER—and determined to teach the bribe-giver a lesson. When he called again he told him to put the money in a drawer, from which it was immediately taken by the landlord of the house, counted, done up in a package, and sealed. With this package in his hands, PIOLLET walked into the House the next morning, and after denouncing in fitting terms the attempted crime and the rotten bank in whose interest it was undertaken, he laid the money on the Speaker's desk, from which it was in due time removed by a resolution to the Court of Quarter Sessions. The exposure was followed not only by a legislative investigation, by which these facts were established, but by a criminal trial, and the conviction of the bank agent, who unlike the bribe-givers or bribe-takers of to-day, served his allotted term in prison, and was never nominated for Governor or State Treasurer.

But Mr. PIOLLET'S old fashioned repugnance to bribery, and his summary method of meeting it in his own case, have excited Mr. MACKEY'S profound contempt. He doubtless regards Mr. PIOLLET'S conduct as an exhibition of brutal integrity, of which no properly educated gentleman could possibly be guilty. If he was too squeamish to put the money in his own pocket, he might at least have refrained from putting it on the Speaker's table, and thus spoiling other people's chances. It is not Mr. MACKEY'S way. He can take a bribe with a grace which defies criticism, and which no expert from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh would venture to denounce as not being perfectly skillful.

When RICHMOND L. JONES offered $10,000 in the second mortgage bonds of the South Pennsylvania Iron and Railroad Company to induce MACKEY to put the money of the State where JONES could borrow it, he didn't call in a parcel of honest witnesses, with idiotic scruples about taking money for a public act, but chucked the bonds in his pocket and gave the requisite order. A little further on he had his own name erased from the books of the Company and C. L. MAGEE'S fraudulently written over it as the recipient of the bonds; and still further on he swore with a great deal of complacency that the bonds really belonged to the Allegheny National Bank, and were purchased from MAGEE for a bona fide consideration. This part of the business, involving a neat and perilous feat of perjury, was very "skillfully" managed, and excited considerable admiration at the time.

If JONES and the Treasurer of the Company had been equally deft, MACKEY might have got away with the money, and left us to guess as to what might be his peculiar way of treating a bribe as contrasted with that of Mr. PIOLLET. As it is, however, the people can take their choice. If MACKEY had been in PIOLLET'S place the bank agent would have saved his charter and gone ahead with his swindling machine.—If PIOLLET had been in MACKEY'S place, JONES would have been collared and handed over to the Court of Quarter Sessions, where he might have been rendered useful as an example. Will the people of Pennsylvania choose the vaunted skill of MACKEY or the sturdy integrity of PIOLLET?—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE TRUE ISSUE.—The true issue, after all, in Pennsylvania, is honesty in the administration of State affairs against the public robbery of the Cameron-Mackey Ring. What we want is to stop the stealing of the money of the Commonwealth. We can only do that by turning thieves out of office and putting honest men in their places.

Cyrus L. Pershing is the terror of the Ring and of all the public robbers in the State. He gave them a sample of his stern, unbending justice when he sent the three peculating Commissioners of Schuylkill county to the penitentiary. The Treasury thieves know that his election means not only no more stealing, but public prosecutions of criminals in high places, convictions, imprisonments and restitution.—They knew that when one of these public robbers gets into prison no question of party policy, as in the case of Yerkes, can get him out. He will make stealing odious and unprofitable. The Ring doesn't want a Governor like Pershing. They prefer a man who was, according to Forney, a joint operator with Yerkes in stocks.

Victor E. Piollet suits them still less. That honest old Granger is as firm as the adamantine hills. He calls a spade a spade, and with him theft is theft. As Treasurer of the State, and with the workingmen of Pennsylvania at his back, he would make sharp work of the rascals who have brought reproach upon the Commonwealth. They don't want Piollet. But the people want Cyrus L. Pershing for Governor and Victor E. Piollet for State Treasurer, and they will have them both. Let every Democrat and Liberal Republican go to work, and it is not so much a question of electing these honest men, as it is whether their majority shall be ten thousand or fifty thousand. Push on the column.—*Venango Spectator.*

—An extraordinary coal deposit has recently been found in Uinlah county, Wyoming Territory. A newspaper correspondent states that the mines, or rather series of mines, is located in a sandstone mountain, about four and a half miles long, running north and south, and about three-quarters of a mile across; the mountain dipping suddenly at each end. There are sixteen veins of coal in sight; the bottom one is the smallest, being five feet; the next is the largest and most easy of access, and is upwards of seventy feet thick; the next above is sixty feet; another of forty feet; another of about thirty feet; five of about twenty feet each; the last one is about twelve feet—altogether about four hundred feet of coal four and a half miles long; in fact, it may be correctly termed a mountain of coal,

A Thrilling Narrative.

SUSANNAH PENDLETON'S RECITAL OF HER HORRIBLE EXPERIENCE IN THE LATE DEVASTATING FLOOD IN TEXAS.

No more thrilling narrative could be imagined or described than that relating to Miss Susannah Pendleton's experience in the great storm, told, as it was, in the language of truth and simplicity, conveying a better idea thus than it could have done any other way. Passing as she did through all and more dangers than any other, witnessing the death of one after another of her acquaintances and fellow-sufferers, hearing the despairing entreaties sent forth by agonized lips to the throne of the Most High for help and succor and mercy in those terrible hours—that fearful day and night, when the awful majesty of God revealed itself in the sublime tempest that swept away scores of lives and a flourishing city of five thousand inhabitants.

Wednesday came the first indication of a severe storm, though so usual were all the phenomena that no more than usual results were anticipated. The waters of the bay rose six or seven inches more than customary, but did not alarm those who had seen the same thing occur many times before, with no more serious results.

Thursday morning dawned, lowering with heavy storm clouds, and with the wind blowing strongly and fiercely from the east. The waters rose still higher, yet still no more danger was felt. Evening came with an increase of wind, when the bay filled high with waters from the Gulf, and the bayou, near where their houses was, aided in the destruction commenced at an early hour Thursday evening. First, the water lapped gently the streets; then a little higher the doorstep; higher still, and it was upon the floor of the house. Before this, we would have had time to cook dinner, as Miss Susannah said, "so that in case we did have to take to the boats, we'd have plenty to eat." Ere the meat would have time to cook the water was sweeping through the room and over the stove. Retreat was made to the upper story, all the valuables and movable effects of the family having already been placed there. Other persons (neighbors and friends of Mr. Morrison, whose house of two stories, strongly built, was deemed safe and secure) had taken refuge with him, driven from their own homes by the rising water. In the humanity and love born by the old man toward those of his kind in danger and want, he had that evening, though fifty-four years of age and feeble in strength, gone from house to house, through water up to his waist, and gathered into his own habitation those who were not so securely situated as he.

So the night closed in upon those thirty-five devoted men, women and children, twenty-four of whom were never again to see the dawn—never again to clasp each other by the hand, and many to be denied even the rites of burial.

Harder and harder raged the mighty wind, higher rose the remorseless bay, until the second floor, upon which the poor, terrified creatures were gathered, was reached. Then arose to Heaven a wailing cry of distress; from distracted mothers, with their little ones at their breasts, from strong men stricken with an awful fear, and from tiny child lips did that cry go up.

One mother, Mrs. Cole, when entreating for mercy in that fearful hour, was cheered by comfort from a source hardly expected. From the lips of her little four-year old daughter, above the raging of the wind and the sea without, and the cries of terror within, fell words that will linger forever in the memory of those who heard them—"Don't cry, mamma; God will not let us die! God will save us—don't, don't cry, mamma!" God did, indeed, answer her prayer, and saved the life of the little petitioner, and mamma and papa, too. And a little two year old boy in the same room, clinging to his mother's knee, every time the waves would wet his little feet would shudder from the contact of the cold element, and repeating the cries he heard around him, would exclaim, over and over again, "Mamma, mamma; save me! save me!"

Oh, it must have been terrible, in that small room, the furious wind threatening every moment to tear the roof from over their heads, with the giant waves, their white crests laden with the timbers of some ruined wharf or wrecked vessel, and serving as a battering ram with which to tear down their frail protection; it must have been terrible to hear the wailing cries of those children, and know that no hope, no succor, no chance of life, existed but in the feeble security offered by the weak building in which they stood. Soon a plank from a part of the house most exposed was torn off. Instantly the consuming waters rushed through; another, and still another, widening the opening, and revealing to the unfortunates within the terrible and never-to-be-forgotten scene of stormy ruin and destruction which met their first glance outside. But little time then had they to see or think. Almost coincident with the tearing away of the sides of the house, the roof was lifted bodily up and set down in the water outside, close beside the floor upon which the people were standing. Some six or seven, Susannah among the number, jumped from the insecurity of the tottering building to the roof, believing it would float and sustain them. In the brief moments before all were seperated occurred scenes never to be forgotton. Captain Lawton was attempting to save one woman who was struggling in the water. Several times he attempted to pull her upon the raft upon which he was, but she would not desert her children. "Let me die, but save my children," were the last words the poor woman spoke. All were lost—herself and both little ones. Upon every hand now was seen the struggling forms of despairing men and women, and the witness says that all about her could be seen long hair and white faces floating in the water, belonging to those whose spirits had gone to their Creator, borne upon the wings of the terrible Storm King.

But a little while did the frail support bear the combined weight of the six or seven gathered upon it. Ere it fell to pieces young Willie Morrison saw his mother floating by on a single plank. Jumping from his position he swam to it, took her back to the roof with him, and had barely placed her in fancied security when it parted, seperating in pieces too small to afford refuge, when the mother, so gallantly rescued, went down to rise no more.

Susannah, with the little sister of Capt. Brennman in her arms, had taken refuge upon a large timber from one of the wrecked wharves. A tame bear, a pet of Mr. Morrison's family, swam to it, crossed it, and wound a rope that was around his neck, several times around her body. "How I got it off I cannot tell," she said, "but presently I became disentangled from the coil, and hardly had I shoved the animal away when a huge wave which almost immediately buried me and the little one below the surface, threw across the bear's body a large log, crushing his life out, saving mine." At the same time her hold upon the child was lost, and it, too, sank with one last wild cry of "Oh, save me, Susie, save me!"

Regaining her hold upon the friendly plank with all her companions gone, with no apparent hope of life, her presence of mind and courage, her faith in God did not yet desert her. Far out upon the wild waste of waters she floated, with the frail support of that single plank between her and eternity. How far, or in what direction, she was carried she knew not, nor whether upon the bay or gulf. One moment she would be upon the crest of a huge wave, and the next in the hollow between, with what she supposed to be whole houses about to fall upon her head. How she escaped being crushed to death by the mass of timber amidst which she floated she can never explain. But with body bruised, torn and lacerated, with her clothes almost entirely stripped from her body, she still floated on, wherever the winds and waves carried her. Friday morning her feet struck a knoll upon the prairie, nine miles from Indianola. She dragged herself to higher ground, when from a sense of safety and overpowering fatigue, she lay down where she was, part of the time in an old empty hogshead, and fell fast asleep.—When she awoke she found an old quilt near, which she wrapped around her, until she got where some men were working about a schooner, where more clothes were given her. She remained in camp, where also were Mrs. McFarland and her family, who were all saved, until a vessel came to take them off, when she came immediately to Corpus Christi, as full of life and health, albeit a little bruised, as she was before the storm, but thankful with every thought to God for her preservation.—*Corpus Christi Times.*

A Cat Child.

THE REMARKABLE HISTORY OF A CHILD THAT HAS A STRANGE PASSION FOR CATCHING MICE.

An Erie correspondent of the Cincinnati *Inquirer* says: A singular phenomenon is just now creating a sensation a few miles south of this city, in the shape of a mouse-catching infant, surpassing in expertness the agility of the best canine or feline mouser in the country. The report of this singular freak of nature reached me so well authenticated that I concluded to gratify my curiosity, and possibly be sold, as I had often been; but to my surprise the facts turned out more remarkable than the report represented, and the most astonishing natural wonder I ever witnessed. The little girl in question is a trifle over a year old, and can but just begin to run about the house and yard. The moment she works and gets out of her crib she goes to the old kitchen fire-place, which is infested with a specie of small house-mice, and sits down by a hole in the corner very much like a cat, with her eyes fixed on the burrow. She sometimes occupies this position for an hour without moving, till a mouse makes its appearance, when, with a sudden start and apparently without any effort, she seizes her victim by the neck.—As soon as her prize is secured she seems to be electriged with joy and trembles from head to foot, uttering a kind of wild murmur or growl, resembling the half-suppressed snarl of a cat. On arriving at the house and making known the object of my visit the mother expressed the willingness to give me an exhibition of the strange peculiarity of the baby, providing I would promise not to make their names public, as she seemed to dread the notoriety already given to the affair. I, of course, made the required promise, and had the privilege of witnessing with my own eyes a performance so wonderful and novel that I can never forget the impression it made. The babe was asleep when I arrived, and on awaking she started at once on her strange mission. She is a beautiful little blonde, of delicate features and bright blue eyes, and her hair lies all over her head in exquisitely-formed golden curls, about the circle of a dime. There is nothing unusual about the countenance of the child or different from that of any pretty-featured baby, except while stalking her game.—Then her eyes become glistening and fixed, sparkling like gems, and her face and hands turn pale as wax, while she appears to notice nothing going on around her, but keeps her eyes steadily centered on the burrow whence she expects her game to sally forth. The mother, an oldest sister of the child, and myself, sat in a semi-circle around her, silent, as if in a spiritual seance, waiting for the signal of departed spirits. Had no mouse made its appearance, the sight was one never to be forgotten—the deathly-pale face of that motionless child, and the riveted, sparkling eyes concentrated for thirty minutes on that mouse-hole in the brick hearth. During that half hour we neither moved nor spoke above a whisper, when suddenly like the springing of a trap, the little thing's hands went down on the hearth, followed by the fine squeak of the mouse, and that strange, low growl and singular tremor of the body of the child. As usual, she held the mouse by the neck in her right hand while it squirmed desperately to get away. She then pressed it gently and softly with the other hand; then would dexterously change hands, carefully keeping her grip on the neck to avoid its bite, though her mother told me she had been frequently bitten, and while sensitive to pain and crying at the least ordinary hurt, she never was seen to show the least pain from the bite of a mouse. I examined her fingers, and found them scarred in many places where she had been bitten. I tried to realize how the feat had been accomplished, but it was done so suddenly there was no time to analyze it. Yet I was assured by the family, who had taken frequent observations, that the mouse when once out of its hole, seems to become charmed or magnetized and has no power, at least shows no disposition to escape till caught, when it is too late. If any one approaches the child to take the mouse away from her, she will utter a shrill scream and then try to conceal the prize by putting it into her mouth.

I have heard of snake and bird-charming children, but I guess this is the first mouse-catching baby yet developed. I wonder how Darwin would explain this abnormal instinct by the laws of evolution and natural selection?

JUDGE PERSHING AT HOME.—A correspondent of the Reading *Eagle* at Pottsville, writing in regard to Democratic prospects in Schuylkill county, says:

Judge Pershing stands well in this community, and it is confidently expected that he will carry Schuylkill county by at least 2,500 majority. You can't ask a poor man or a workingman in Judge Pershing's neighborhood but who will tell you that he is an honest man and a warm friend of him who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow. The people in Pottsville have great faith in Pershing; they believe in him and trust in him; and further they are going to support him for Governor. Some gentlemen in high standing and who are supposed to know something about politics, think his majority in the State will reach 25,000 votes.

I was talking to a representative miner about Gov. Hartranft, when the gentleman said that there was no use in him expecting any support from them. The men were not outspoken as a general thing, but they will vote against him, as they say he had no right or cause to treat men who were struggling for their rights in such a disgraceful manner by menacing them with armed troops from all parts of the State. This is the general feeling among the miners, and they will vote against Hartranft.

—Colonel Thomas Jefferson Randolph, who died on the 7th inst., was the grandson and literary executor of Thomas Jefferson. He presided in the Baltimore democratic national convention in 1872, which nominated Horace Greeley for president.

News and Political Items.

—In Glade township, Warren county, there are eleven pairs of twins.

—In Lebanon county there is a lady ninety-five years old who does her own house work.

—The Catholic church at Doylestown was robbed of all its sacred vessels on Wednesday evening.

—Mrs. Swim, the mother of the Sharpsville triplets, is to be presented with a cow by her admiring neighbors.

—On Saturday Judge Gamble, of Lycoming county, sentenced twenty-two prisoners —eight to the eastern penitentiary.

—The fortune of Gen. Grant is now no less than $1,000,000, and is still growing. In 1866 it was less than $700 a year.

—Andrew Burke, Esq., one of the oldest members of the Allegheny county bar, died on Saturday evening last, at an advanced age.

—An Allentown family has been discovered in such extreme destitution that their only food during three days was one green cucumber.

—Cardinal McCloskey bade farewell to the Pope and Cardinal Antonelli on the 9th, preparatory to his departure from Rome for this country.

—A woman in Massachusetts fed a tramp the other day, after which he asked if he might go to bed long enough for her to wash and iron his shirt.

—Mgr. Roncetti, who brought over Cardinal McCloskey's beretta, has written a letter in which he expresses his great gratification at his handsome reception in this country.

—Bernard Bradly, of Lawrence, Mass., while drunk, on Saturday night, beat his wife over the head with a bottle and then poured boiling water over her. She cannot recover.

—Philadelphia is happy. In demolishing an old building in Minor street, about two hundred old Hessian soldier hats were found secreted in the rafters, "in time for the centennial."

—A young lady living in Lancaster got the blues the other day, and took a flying leap from a third-story window, alighting on the pavement with such force as to receive fatal injuries.

—A novel funeral took place at Antrim, N. H., some time ago. A deaf mute dying in that city, his funeral was attended by 15 deaf mutes, to whom the sermon was interpreted by signs.

—Italy will appoint a committee of Italians resident in America to act at the centennial exhibition at Philadelphia. The Pope will send two mosaics representing the Madonna by Raphael.

—At, Bordentown, N. J., on Monday evening, Mrs. Earling, in coming down stairs, tripped and fell, breaking her neck and killing herself instantly. She was a widow and leaves one child.

—There is an old man engaged as a compositor in one of the Lancaster printing offices who still works at "case," although 71 years of age. For forty years he has been employed in the same office.

—G. T. Heard, charged with an aggravated assault on two girls a month since, at Conyers, Georgia, was tried on Saturday and convicted. He committed suicide immediately afterwards by taking morphine.

—Thomas Devine, the night watchman at the Palmer colliery, near New Philadelphia, Schuylkill county, was shot and probably mortally wounded on Monday night while on his way to work. The assassins escaped.

—A sacreligious thief entered the Presbyterian church at North East, Mercer county, a week ago Sunday night, and stole the Bible from the pulpit. He afterwords pawned it for a dollar, and it has been recovered.

—The sum of $12,000, blackmailed from the Department clerks at Washington, has been sent into Pennsylvania to aid in electing the Treasury Ring. It is for the people to say whether our State politics shall be longer corrupted by the men in power.

—The English steamer Biscay, belonging to New Castle, England, stranded off Jut Island, while on a voyage from Coonstrandt, Brewer Haven. Eleven persons were drowned. The Biscay was an iron steamer built in 1872, and was owned in London.

—After the little body of a child was transferred from one lot to another in the New Haven cemetery, on Monday last, a little black-and-tan dog belonging to the deceased lay down on the mound, could not be driven or coaxed away, and at last accounts was still keeping faithful watch.

—A disheartened tailor, while under the influence of liquor, tried to commit suicide, at Rahway, New Jersey, on Saturday morning last, by stabbing himself nineteen times in the head and five times in the breast. He did not succeed in the attempt, and then tried to hang himself with his suspenders.

—Mrs. S. H. Griffin, of Niles, Mich., recently exhibited at a local fair a linen table-cloth nearly one hundred years old, which was spun and woven by her great-grand-mother in 1780; a bed spread one hundred years old and a handkerchief made sixty years ago. These articles are to be sent to Philadelphia next year.

—There is a school of politicians who believe that poverty, bankruptcy and crime, industrial and commercial ruin, rascality, thievery and festering corruption in office are no reproach to a nation; but the mere existence of a greenback is a burning national shame and disgrace. This school of thieves now have control of the government.

—A citizen of Holbrook, Mass., has sold in eighteen years, from a single peach tree planted in a half hogshead in his hothouse, $2,300 worth of peaches. Some of them were sold as high as $36 a dozen; many at from $24 to $28 a dozen, and all of them at an average of $18 a dozen. The fruit was chiefly sold in the months of February and March.

—A curious potato was grown in a Utica garden this season. It resembles the forward portion of the left foot of a man, being in good proportion, and all the toes being well defined. So close is the resemblance that the toe nails are marked by the natural eyes of the potato, and the toes are joined for a short distance in groups of two, as is often the case in the human foot.

—One by one the States are coming to adopt the same date, or nearly the same, for holding their Gubernatorial elections. Among the results of the election in Connecticut on Monday was the adoption of a constitutional amendment making the State election occur in November and extending the term of office of the Governor to two years. This will greatly lessen the importance of the elections; for, occurring hereafter as they will at the same time with those of other and larger States, their political significance will be almost lost.

—The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, recently in session at St. Louis, elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Very Rev. Patrick Byrne, of New Jersey; Vice Presidents, Rev. John B. Colter, of Minnesota, and Very Rev. F. X. J. Michaud, of New Brunswick; General Secretary, James W. O'Brien, of New York; Treasurer, T. B. McCormick, of Rhode Island. Resolutions were adopted approving the erection of the centennial fountain in Fairmount Park, and appointing a committee consisting of the presidents of the subordinate unions to take charge of the matter and to issue a call to the local societies for funds. The convention adjourned to meet in Philadelphia on the 4th of July next.

—A San Francisco hen recently hatched out a brood of chickens, and when she brought out the rats, to the great bereavement of the mother hen, Grief strengthened his wrath, and he saw a rat skulking up to one of the chicks, upon that rat, caught him by the throat, and dropped him into a tub of water. The rat was drowned and his assailant took warning and let the chicks alone.

—Five years ago Conductor [illegible] of the Hartford and New Haven road was given a thousand dollars by a passenger for five. He [illegible] baggage car to change it, [illegible] turning the passenger demanded it to him, claiming to have [illegible] ticket. McKinney put the [illegible] savings bank, where it still [illegible] story has often been told in the papers, yet no claimant has [illegible]

—A timber merchant in [illegible] has on exhibition a cypress [illegible] Alabama, which is thirteen feet [illegible] three and a half inches wide and [illegible] ches thick, and is without [illegible] This is probably the largest piece [illegible] ever seen in any market outside [illegible] nia. The companion to this piece [illegible] served for our Centennial Exhibition [illegible] tree from which the timber [illegible] must have measured at least [illegible] diameter.

—Mr. Torr, of Aylesbury, [illegible] just surpassed anything of [illegible] ern times in the success of [illegible] He is one of the prominent [illegible] of Great Britain. A few days [illegible] eighty-five animals for $25,[illegible] average of $2,585 a head. The [illegible] priced beast, Bright Lancer, [illegible] $10,800, and other cows [illegible] $7,500, $6,000, two at $5,[illegible] at from $4,000 to $6,000. Fifty [illegible] persons were present.

—The Marquis of Bute has [illegible] Monsignor Cazel his archiepiscopal [illegible] at Cardiff, with its picturesque [illegible] grounds, comprising several [illegible] for the use of the Roman Catholics. [illegible] It is thought that the new Roman Catholic College, which has been [illegible] temporarily at Westminster, will be transferred to this famous residence. The family for centuries. Vast sums have been spent recently in [illegible] interior of the castle.

—Two years ago a train of [illegible] East, sent over the Union Pacific [illegible] to stock the waters of Colorado, was wrecked by the falling of a bridge over Elkhorn River, about forty miles west of Omaha. The stock was consigned [illegible] salmon, and other kinds, and [illegible] into the river. Now the Platte [illegible] millions of these fish. The [illegible] happy one in this respect, as [illegible] one would have deemed it [illegible] have made the experiment in [illegible] Nebraska.

—A horse racer in Nevada [illegible] won a great reputation for [illegible] performed at a recent [illegible] that place. He was driving a [illegible] in a very close heat, when one [illegible] broke and the animal became [illegible] able. Releasing his feet from [illegible] on the thills, he jumped upon [illegible] the mare and crept along [illegible] grasp the snaffle, when, [illegible] perilous perch with one hand [illegible] hard enough with the other [illegible] steed back on her haunches and [illegible] control over her.

—On the 26th instant Colorado [illegible] its judicial election, elect [illegible] time a Superintendent of Public [illegible] On the 25th instant elections [illegible] held in Oregon State and Territory. In the latter, membership [illegible] tion to prepare a Constitution [illegible] to the admission of the Territory [illegible] State, are to be elected; in [illegible] election will be a special one for [illegible] of Congress to fill a vacancy. [illegible] of Missouri will vote to ratify [illegible] new Constitution framed by the [illegible] tion in August last.

—In the Court of Quarter Sessions [illegible] adelphia, on Saturday morning, [illegible] Elcock sentenced Westervelt, [illegible] being implicated in the abduction [illegible] boy Ross, to seven years in the [illegible] Penitentiary in solitary [illegible] fined him $1. The prisoner [illegible] apparently close interest to the [illegible] Judge. When the severe sentence [illegible] nounced, and the words "seven [illegible] hard labor" pronounced, he [illegible] forward and shook like a [illegible] tipstaff removed him to the [illegible] was seen that he was crying [illegible] and when he took his seat he [illegible] head in his hands, and continued [illegible]

—On Thursday night Mose [illegible] sentenced to ten years imprisonment [illegible] her escape from prison in [illegible] Mo., by forcing her body through [illegible] transom of her cell. Mose [illegible] convicted at the April term of the [illegible] Criminal Court of the murder of [illegible] girl named Lena Miller, [illegible] child by malpractice. After [illegible] search was made of her house, [illegible] charred bones of two infants were [illegible] a stove in her bed-room. She [illegible] a detective that one of the infants [illegible] of Lena Miller, which she had [illegible] A number of horrible developments followed, showing the accused to be a [illegible] ster, it being a practice of hers to [illegible] every child delivered by her, whether [illegible] or alive. There is reason to believe [illegible] she murdered and burned at least [illegible] fants during the prosecution of her [illegible] man business in St. Louis.

—A horrible outrage was perpetrated [illegible] a woman in Bay City, Michigan, on [illegible] last week. While asleep in her bed [illegible] her husband, Mrs. George Ferst [illegible] awakened by something dropping on her [illegible] face, and which created a burning sensation. Her screams awoke her husband, who immediately covered her head with water. It was soon discovered that [illegible] had been poured over her face, burning [illegible] neck and face terribly. Mrs. Ferst is in a very dangerous condition, and doubts [illegible] her recovery are entertained. Even if she survives she will probably lose her sight. The fiend effected entrance through a window and escaped through the front door, which was found open. It is thought [illegible] acid was not intended for Mrs. Ferst, but for a young girl who has been living with Mrs. Forrest and sleeping with her during a short absence of her husband, and that the crime was committed by a girl that this girl had jilted or offended.

—A remarkable instance of deathbed repentence has recently occurred in Boone county, Ky. A man who was reported confident that his last hour was fast approaching, sent for a magistrate, and made confession that in the year 1870 he had murdered a man named Charles Ryan on Green river. His story was that during the war he and Mitchell had robbed a man named Davenport in Warren county, and that in the division of the spoils Mitchell had taken more than his share. To revenge, the self-confessed murderer shot his victim for ten years with the intention of killing him, and at last, when a favorable opportunity presented itself, he shot him through the heart. Mitchell was shot was standing on a barge, and he fell into the river. It was never known, and though suspicions of foul play were entertained, there was no proof of his death. The man who fired the shot, having eased his conscience by confession, immediately began to get well, and now promises to regain his health entirely. In the mean time the officers of law are preparing to arrest and punish him whenever he has recovered sufficiently to

E CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,

IDAY, - - OCT. 15, 1875.

OCAL AND PERSONAL.

e, There, and the Other Place.

Prospect borough and Taylor township several cases of diptheria within their rs.

n old lady named Williams was found in her bed in Minersville, this county, nesday morning last.

A woman almost seventy years of age rrested for drunkenness in Altoona nday afternoon last.

One hundred and eighty track men on a R. R., between Altoona and Lewis- , were discharged on Saturday last.

Thomas Duke and Michael Murray were rested of burglary in the Blair county rt on Tuesday last. Not yet sentenced.

Excursion tickets to the Pittsburgh Exsition, good for two days, can now be ht at any of the stations on the Pa., R.

The Johnstown *Tribune*, with its usual al for truth and its great desire to be y, reports four inches of snow at this on Monday last.

A son of Mr. Joseph Brown, of Conehaugh borough, was attacked by a vicious se day last week and had one of his badly clawed up.

Mr. Dolph Kschieschang, of Curwensville Clearfield county, returned from a trip to California the other day, and brought ne name with him.

Two slight sprinklings of snow and several severe frosts during the past week would seem to indicate that stern old Winter will be with us, stern foremost.

Samuel Hensley, Esq., Democratic candidate for State Senator in this district, was stricken with illness for a day or two this week, but is now reported to be convalescing.

Richard Williams, of Coopersdale, this county, aged about 75 years, was thrown from a wagon on Tuesday last and had one of his ribs broken and was otherwise injured.

A little child of Mr. George Fockler, of Johnstown, fell from a second story window in that town, early last evening, but singular as it may seem, escaped with a few slight contusions.

An unknown man died of convulsions in the Altoona hotel on Saturday morning, and being without money and without friends, his remains were sent to the poor farm for interment.

A compound fracture of one of his legs was the result of a fall from a tree, which our friend David Trexler, of Clearfield township, is suffering with just now. The log rolled over the damaged limb and did the business for him.

The political atmosphere has been so unusually Hayes-y since the Ohio election that democratic posters have not been able to see daylight, and hence the crowing that is to be is not. More's the pity.

The Board of Pardons has been importuned for the release of Elisha Dixon, convicted of rape in the Johnstown District Court on the 20th of April, 1874, but with what success has not yet transpired.

Mr. J. E. Storm, of Summitville, was severely injured on Monday last by falling from the roof of a house in that place on which he was employed as a carpenter. His injuries are not considered dangerous.

Hollidaysburg has just completed her water works at an outlay of $24,000. So has Ebensburg without the $24,000—that is, completed as it will ever be completed, so far as outward appearances would seem to indicate.

In the U. S. District Court, Pittsburgh, on Monday last, in the matter of Owen Gallagher, bankrupt, of this place, the claims filed to the Register's taxation of fees were sustained in part, and the bill allowed.

Herman Row, of Altoona, a gentleman who has never heretofore voted anything but the opposition ticket, made a tell-tale touch before the Pershing and Piollet meeting in that city on Wednesday evening of last week.

James Brophy, son of Mr. Timothy Brophy, of Altoona, who it will be remembered was named by Hon. John Reilly for a cadetship at West Point, has passed a very creditable examination and been admitted to the institution.

A man named Lynch, employed in one of the coal mines at Lilly's Station, was severely injured on Saturday last by a heavy piece of coal falling upon him and pinning him to the earth. His condition is considered critical.

The Chairman of the Democratic State Committee has sent us a list of fifteen mass meetings to be held in various localities from the 16th to the 30th of the present month. The number we note one at Altoona on Monday, Oct. 25th, and another at Hollidaysburg on Tuesday, Oct. 26th.

The grand autumnal days have come, the brightest of the year, when candidates do the front and treat to lager beer; and straightway to Spence they hie and their photos. taken, ere they have cause to be blasted hopes or friends forsaken. Then, reader, and do likewise as to the

With the candidates for County Treasurership in town on Tuesday, and remarkable as it may seem, the radical aspirant talks hopefully of his prospects. Well, all we have to say is, that when Samuel Mastellio may we be there to see it, for we have no idea that either of us will live that long.

The trial of John Siney and Xingo Powell for conspiracy, at Clearfield last week resulted in the acquittal of the former and conviction of the latter, who was sentenced to pay a fine of $1 and costs of prosecution, amounting to about $1,000, and undergo one year's imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary.

Mr. A. H. McCormick, of Blacklick township, has left at our office a huge potato—the "Late Rose" variety which weighs one-half pounds. The prodigious tuber is woefully eartnucled—in fact, is a combination of seven well developed potatoes—the largest of which cannot weigh less than two pounds.

Mr. James M. Reed, Pa. R. R. agent at Conemaugh, was struck by the Johnstown Accommodation train on Friday last, and although he escaped with nothing worse than a bruised shoulder, so far as external injuries were concerned, he sustained very severe internal injuries which there is reason will prove fatal.

Wilson Allen was defeated in Ohio for Congress on Tuesday, appeared in the Blair county court as defendant in an assault and battery, was squashed by the Grand Jury, on the charge, and is now serving a term of imprisonment for larceny in our county jail. Some of the William Allens seem to be as unlucky as they are unfortunate.

Small, horny hands, embrowned by the sun and toughened by labor, are more honorable than white ones that never reached to help a fellow creature, added a dollar to the world's wealth, or drew forth a pocketbook to invest a portion of its contents in the latest fall and winter goods just received at Myers & Lloyd's cheap cash store, Ebensburg.

She leaned her alabaster brow upon his manly shoulder, and as he bent to catch the murmur of her dulcet voice she gently whispered, "Oh husband dear, won't you buy a new dress and a pair of fine shoes at the cheap cash store, where an abundance of new goods for fall and winter wear has just been received and are now being sold at wonderfully low prices."

Dr. M. J. Rieck, of Carrolltown, although a full fledged M. D., has gone to Philadelphia to attend another course of lectures during the coming winter. A private letter received from the opinion is extended that there will be a very decided change in that city in favor of Pershing and Piollet, several instances within his own knowledge being cited to sustain that conclusion.

A young man named Kruis went through the pocket-book of Mr. David E. Jones, of Carrolltown, to the tune of $20, while that gentleman was asleep one night last week, and the latter, Hall Lloyd, of Susquehanna township, was relieved of $300 by a pickpocket while riding in a railroad car out west. The gentleman made the thief confess before long, and the latter was arrested.

—A three story frame building in Greensburg, occupied by Mr. Wm. Robinson as a store and residence, and a small confectionery store adjoining, were destroyed by fire about three o'clock on Sunday morning last, involving a loss of $2,000 on the main building and $10,000 on the stock, with only $1,000 insurance. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

—Mr. A. J. Haws, a prominent citizen of Johnstown, was thrown from a buggy on Friday last and badly bruised about the head, producing concussion of the brain and rendering him insensible for two or three hours. He is now able to be about again and will soon be as well as ever. The buggy was broken to pieces and the horse, which had taken fright at an engine blowing off steam and ran away, was somewhat injured.

—Mr. Sol. Hess, of the popular clothing firm of Hess & Bro., Oak Hall, 241 and 243 Main street, Johnstown, returned from the east one day last week with an immense stock of fall and winter goods, including an elegant array of fine overcoats and other wearing apparal, besides a varied assortment of gent's underwear, hats, caps, and furnishing goods, all which are now open for inspection and will be sold at the lowest possible figures. Go there and buy your winter costumes.

—Charles F. Litzinger, only son of Mr. Robert Litzinger, a former resident of this place, died of consumption at the residence of his parents in Johnstown, on Monday evening last, after a protracted illness, aged 16 years, 5 months and 13 days. The deceased had been working at the printing business for several years, a portion of which time he was employed in this office, and possessed many noble qualities of mind and heart which endeared him to his relatives and friends. Peace to his ashes.

—"Oh! kiss me and go," said the maid of his heart, as she proffered her lips as his pay to depart; "the morn is approaching, my mother will know; my kindest and dearest, just kiss me and go!" And the smack that he gave her was farnation loud, as they parted that morning at the steps of the door, and soon the brave "lovyer" was lost in the crowd that was rushing pell mell to Godfrey Wolf's cheap clothing store, where masculine raiment in endless array has just been received for the winter and fall, and where a visit is sure ten times to pay any man or youth who will give him a call. No. 1014 Twelfth street, next door to the post-office, Altoona, Pa.

—We learn from the Johnstown *Tribune*—a rather indirect medium through which to obtain news from our next door neighbor, so to speak—that the saw-mill, grist-mill, chair factory, etc., that is now being erected by a stock company in Carrolltown, will be under roof this week. The building is quite large, and the stock holders feel confident that the industry will prove a remunerative investment. Employment will be given to a large number of workingmen as soon as all the machinery is placed in position. Although removed ten miles from railroad communications, Carrolltown is a very thriving town, and the farms in the immediate vicinity are among the most productive in the county.

—A Barr township correspondent writes to say that on Saturday morning last, whilst sitting at the breakfast table, he observed something flying past one of the windows of his house, and at the same moment heard a heavy thud in the room in which he was seated. Turning about, he saw what he conceived to be a hawk falling to the floor, but on examination it proved to be a pheasant, which in its headlong flight had passed through two open doors and was flying in the direction of the window, the lower sash of which was raised at the time, but failing to make the curve, struck against the window frame and broke its neck. The same gentleman assures us that he is the possessor of a "big sunflower" which measures forty-five inches in circumference. How is that for a hefty helianthus?

—It is with sincere sorrow that we chronicle the death of Mrs. Idell Hoffman, the estimable and greatly beloved wife of Dr. L. D. Hoffman, surgeon dentist of this place, which sad event occurred at her residence in the West Ward on Wednesday afternoon last. Mrs. Hoffman was a lady whom to know was to love, and her death in the very bloom and vigor of youth has indeed cast a gloom over a community in which she was known and appreciated by nearly everybody for her amiable disposition and her great kindness of heart. She was a fine, robust looking woman, and gave promise of a long and happy life. Her age was only 23 years, and as may be supposed the three children thus suddenly bereft of a mother's care are quite young, one of them being a mere infant. The remains of the deceased lady were this morning taken to New Brighton, Pa., for interment.

—A young man named Farrell, the son of respectable parents residing in Bradford county, and who for some time past had been employed in the lumber regions in the northern part of Cambria county, tried his hand at Carrolltown, on Saturday last, in forging a certificate of deposit on the bank of Collins, Johnston & Co., of this place, for one hundred dollars, but did the work so bunglingly that no one would accept the voucher, which he tried to dispose of. Nothing daunted, however, he hired a horse from a young man in the employ of Mr. John Sharbaugh, with the avowed intention of coming to Ebensburg for the purpose of getting his money out of the bank; since which time he has failed to return. It was known on Tuesday last, however, that he had reached a certain point in Blair county, with the horse still in charge, and it may be that ere this he has been arrested, although we have heard nothing to that effect.

—John Wilson, better known as "California Jack," who was arrested on the morning of the 10th of August last while in the act of burglarizing the jewelry store of Mr. Jeremiah Heiple, in Johnstown, and who some years ago robbed the Clearfield county bank of about $20,000, was tried and found guilty of the first mentioned crime in the Johnstown District Court last week and sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of two years. Wilson Patterson, jr., colored, charged with aggravated assault and battery on John Brown, also colored, and with carrying concealed weapons, plead guilty to the first charge and was found guilty of the other in the same court, and received as his deserts one year and six months in the penitentiary. Gray Townsan was sent to the same institution for a like period (one year and a half) because he did not have the moral courage to resist the temptation to steal a lot of wearing apparel, valued at eighteen dollars, belonging to a fellow boarder named James Enright, in Millville borough, on the 22d of July last.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—To many of our readers the following from the Pittsburg *Dispatch* of Monday morning last will need no elucidation: "About eleven o'clock yesterday morning a young man named W. H. Maguire, while under the influence of liquor, attempted to force death upon himself by cutting his throat with a razor. He is about twenty-seven years of age, and has been stopping temporarily with a friend living on Forty-fourth street. For some days, it is said, he has been drinking more heavily than is safe for one desirous of maintaining his reason, and when he committed the act was undoubtedly insane. Under the impression that he was being pursued by some unknown enemy, he seized hold of the instrument and gave a quick gash across the throat, fortunately not deep nor of great length. He was placed under the care of Dr. Hanna, and after the wound was dressed expressed much regret at what he had done. Maguire is said to be one of the postmasters of the United States Senate, and had arrived from Washington on a visit but a few days ago."

PROBLEMS.—Following are the mathematical problems to which reference was made in our last issue:

MR. STEVENS' PROBLEM.

A party of legal gentlemen called at a wayside inn for dinner, and after satisfying their appetites they were presented with a bill of $16.81, which they liquidated by each man paying as many cents as there were lawyers in the party. How many lawyers were there?

MR. WILLMANN'S PROBLEM.

A man sent his servant to market with $100 and ordered him to buy one hundred head of deers, geese and rabbits. For the first he was to pay five dollars per head, for the second one dollar and for the third five cents each. Now the question is how many of each kind would the servant have to buy in order to expend the amount given him and bring home the required number of animals?

THE TRADESMAN'S INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE, which was opened on the 5th of October, has apportioned spacious room for the exhibition of B. L. H. Dabbs' photographic works of art. Our friends visiting Pittsburgh should not fail to call on Mr. D. at his rooms, 46 Sixth street, and examine the splendid pictures that decorate the walls of his establishment. Every picture taken is true to nature. His prices are reasonable, and all who patronize him speak in the highest terms of his ability. Don't leave Pittsburgh without calling on Mr. Dabbs.

APPLE-BUTTER boilings this year will be few and far between.

The Senatorial Conference.

SAMUEL HENSHY NOMINATED ON THE SIXTY-SEVENTH BALLOT—BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE CANDIDATE.

The Democratic Senatorial Conference of this, the Thirty-fifth Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Blair and Cambria, met at the Delta House, this city, at three o'clock Thursday afternoon, according to adjournment at Gallitzin. Present—Messrs. Matthew Black, Thad. Stewart and Thomas Durbin, of Blair; W. B. Bonacker, William Linton, and James G. Hasson, of Cambria—a full conference. On motion of Mr. Stewart, conference proceeded to the twenty-third ballot, which resulted in a vote of three for Henshey and three for Sechler. The three succeeding ballots resulted the same way. On the twenty-seventh ballot Henshey had three, Sechler two and R. H. Brown, of Cambria, one. In subsequent ballots complimentary votes were given Messrs. J. K. Hite, of Cambria; Timothy Brophy, of Blair; Joseph McDonald, of Cambria; R. L. Johnston, of Cambria, and A. S. Landis, of Blair. At five o'clock, on motion of William Linton, conference adjourned for thirty minutes, no choice having been effected. Meeting at the hour designated, conference proceeded to ballot, with no better result than before, and another adjournment was effected, this time to seven o'clock. Throughout the sessions of the conference prominent Democrats gathered about the Delta House, and the number greatly increased later in the evening. At 7 o'clock conference again met, and proceeded to ballot, continuing for some time with no satisfactory result. After the sixty-sixth ballot had been taken, William H. Sechler, Esq., the candidate for Cambria county, appeared before the conference and withdrew his name as a candidate. In withdrawing, Mr. Sechler spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONFERENCE:—In order to promote harmony in the party and to thereby secure the election of whoever may be nominated by you, I desire to withdraw my name from before you as a candidate. [Applause.] I thank the conferees from Cambria for the manifest, earnest support given me, and I believe they represented the wishes of the people of Cambria county. I desire, also, to return my thanks to the conference as a body, for the patient and gentlemanly manner in which they have conducted their deliberations. In withdrawing, my conferees are at liberty, and their choice shall be my choice [applause] and, I trust, the choice of the people of the Thirty-fifth Senatorial District, on election day.

By the time Mr. Sechler had concluded his remarks a large crowd had gathered in and about the parlor where the sessions of the conference were held. The crowd loudly cheered the remarks of Mr. Sechler. When quiet had been restored, the conference proceeded to the sixty-seventh ballot, which resulted in the unanimous nomination of Mr. Samuel Henshey, of Blair county, as the candidate of the Democracy for State Senator in this District. Great excitement followed the announcement, and the Altoona unterrified proceeded to rejoice in the most approved fashion. When the nomination of Mr. Henshey was made known, Mr. Sechler was called upon for a speech and responded as follows:

GENTLEMEN:—It has been the boast of the Democratic party that it is the workingman's friend. Expressions of affectionate regard for those who labor are distinctive features of all true Democratic platforms and resolutions, and I am happy that this evening we have positive and practical evidence that the Democracy means exactly what it says. [Applause.] Our candidate for Senator is a workingman—a representative workingman, and with his name on our standard it would seem that victory must be within easy access of our force. Still we must not depend too much upon personal popularity and party strength. Both must be developed and made effective. We must help ourselves, if we expect help. I thank you kindly for your consideration, and trust that you will all enter into the canvass with as hearty a good will as myself, determined that Samuel Henshey shall receive the reward of a life-long devotion to Democratic principles and the principles of an honest and an honorable life. [Great applause.]

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF SAMUEL HENSHEY.

Samuel Henshey was born in Sinking Valley, about ten miles from Altoona, on the 17th day of July, 1819. His parents were of German extraction. Samuel was one of a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters. He has one brother living and three sisters, all of whom are married and reside in this section of the State. The family originally came from Lancaster county and settled in Huntingdon in 1815. Subsequently removing to Sinking Valley, they remained there until a few years later, when they removed to Logan Valley, where Samuel remained until he was seventeen years of age. His life up to that time was such as was experienced by the sons of all farmers in that stage of our history. At the age of seventeen years Samuel expressed a desire to learn the trade of a millwright, and he subsequently began an apprenticeship with Jacob Strock, of Bedford county. With him he remained for one year after his time had expired, in the capacity of an employe, when he became a partner in the concern, and so continued until Mr. Strock's withdrawal from the business. From that time to the present he has followed his occupation persistently in this and adjoining counties. In 1842 Mr. Henshey was married to Miss Louisa Swoope, of Huntingdon, by whom he has had nine children, eight of whom are living. He has four sons, three of whom are voters, and they will all give their father an affectionate "send off" on election day. Mr. Henshey has always been identified with the Democratic party, and it may be remarked that he is the only member of the family who does belong to that organization. He has never been a politician, but has always been a hard working, earnest member of his party, and his nomination is a fitting reward for his labors. Mr. Henshey is possessed of more than ordinary intelligence. His education was confined to such as was obtainable in the common schools of his earlier days, but he has had much experience, has been a close observer, and is fully capable of doing justice to any position to which he may be called. The highest praise that can be awarded to any man may be justly given to him, that of an honest man, and in his nomination the Democrats have reason to feel proud, and his opponent, Senator Lemon, has a foeman worthy of his steel.—*Altoona Mirror.*

IS YOUR LIFE WORTH TEN CENTS?—Sickness prevails everywhere, and everybody complains of disease during their life. When sick, the object is to get well. Now we say plainly that no person in this world who is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Palpitation of the Heart, Depressed Spirits, Biliousness, &c., can take GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to your Druggists, Lemmon & Murray, Ebensburg, or P. M. Woleslagle & Son, Wilmore, and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it. Regular size 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

—Messrs. Baxter & Son of this place have fully made up their minds to retire from the mercantile business, and with that object in view are determined to get rid of everything in their store as soon as possible, no matter what the sacrifice. They even pledge their words to sell goods cheaper than they can be, or rather are being, bought at auction, and will take butter, eggs, and other marketable produce, in exchange for merchandise—allowing the highest price for what they buy and accepting less than cost for what they sell. Go and invest now while there's a chance for first choice. [10-8.-tf.]

Local Correspondence.

WASHINGTON TWP., Oct. 12, 1875.

DEAR FREEMAN.—News of importance, like "currency," or coin either, has been exceedingly scarce for some time past in this section. Hence my silence. Still as my scribbling is poor at best, there was nothing lost by my reticence.

A somewhat serious and what might have proved a fatal accident occurred at Portage Station on Tuesday last. The facts as I have learned them are that Mr. Mathias Biter and son, while in the act of crossing the railroad with a team of horses attached to a wagon loaded with bark, an engine westward bound struck the wagon and very badly demoralized it. The engine also came in contact with one of the horses and injured it so as to cause its death. Mr. Biter's loss is serious, although he should feel grateful that he and his son escaped unhurt.

Death has been unusually busy in this locality during the past week, the first of its victims being Mrs. Ellen McKinzie, who died on Thursday last, at her residence at Portage, in the 70th year of her age. The deceased had been greatly afflicted for several years, but bore her suffering patience. She was the mother of a large family, and was a kind friend and obliging neighbor, and her many good qualities will not soon be forgotten. Her remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery at Wilmore on Saturday last. On the same day that her remains were consigned to the tomb, death again appeared in our midst, selecting as its victim Mr. James McGough who succumbed to the dread visitor after a brief but painful illness.—Mr. M. was about 68 years of age, and was a peaceful and upright citizen. He had been throughout his long and eventful life a devoted member of the Catholic Church, in which cemetery at Wilmore his remains were yesterday consigned to their last resting place.

I understand that the coal banks that have been idle for four or five months back are about to resume operations, which will be a great benefit to miners and others who have had little or no employment during the time indicated.

The Schools in this township will open on Monday next, 18 inst., under charge of the following named teachers: Wm. McGough, Jas. Noon, Jas. Peel, J. W. Condon, G. W. Williams, Francis Myers, Mary Watt, Maggie McChesney, and Alice B. Stevens.

I propose the following simple question to those who may see fit to answer it: A farmer was taking a load of potatoes to Wilmore when he was met by one of his neighbors, who inquired how many bushels he had on the wagon. He replied, "If I had as many more, and half as many more, and two bushel and a half, I would have a hundred bushels." How many bushels were there in his load?

We had a slight sprinkle of snow to-day, the first of the season, which reminds us that stern old Winter will soon be knocking at our doors.

I must close hoping to hear by this time to-morrow that Allen has been elected Governor of Ohio.

Yours, &c., QUINCY.

Dr. Finney's Compound Syrup of Buchu is guaranteed to cure Inflammation of the Kidneys and Bladder, painful or suppressed urination so frequent in old age, painful or suppressed menstruation, leucorrhœa or whites, gravel, gleet, stricture, bloody discharges, Bright's disease, brickdust deposits, dropsy-pain in the back or side, sick headache, pimples, blotches and eruptions on the face, and all diseases of a specific or constitutional nature, regardless of duration, age or sex. Compound Syrup of Buchu is a positive and radical cure. For sale by LEMMON & MURRAY, Ebensburg.

GANRD ENTERTAINMENT.—An enjoyable entertainment will be given at Gallitzin to all lovers of innocent amusement on Saturday, Oct. 16th, commencing at 2 o'clock, p. m. Fresh oysters will be served in the most palatable style as well as refreshments of every kind, varried enough in quality to satisfy the cravings even of an epicure. Excellent string music and dancing will be prominent features in the evening's entertainment and the committee will spare no pains to make it an enjoyable affair throughout. By all means attend if you appreciate pleasures of this kind.

Orphans' Court Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Cambria county, I will expose to Public Sale upon the premises in Clearfield township, two miles from St. Augustine, on

Saturday, the 6th day of November, '75.

at 2 O'CLOCK P. M., the following described real estate of WILLIAM MCCOY, deceased, viz:

All that certain Piece or Parcel of Land

situate in the Township of Clearfield, County of Cambria, State of Pennsylvania, adjoining lands of Albert Nagle, Jacob Nagle, Henry Krise, and others, containing 61 ACRES, more or less, about 45 ACRES cleared and in a good state of cultivation, having thereon erected a two story PLANK HOUSE and LOG BARN; a never failing spring of excellent water close to the house; a good Orchard of young bearing trees on the premises, and a School House within forty rods of the farm.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by mortgage and judgment bonds of the purchaser.

CORNELIUS MORRIS,
[10-15-3t.] Executor of WILLIAM MCCOY, dec'd.

Public Sale!

WILL be offered at Public Sale, at the residence of the subscribers, one mile east of Ebensburg, on the Turnpike on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23d, 1875,

commencing at 9 O'CLOCK, A. M., the following described personal property, to wit:

3 HORSES, 3 MARES, 1 COLT,
Cows, Young Cattle, Sheep;
Mowing Machine, Threshing Machine,

HAY RAKE, Patent HAY FORK, Rope and Fixtures; 1 Side-Spring BUGGY, 1 SPRING WAGON, 1 Two-Horse WAGON, 1 SLED, 1 Cider Press, 2 Saddles, a lot of Harness and Gears, and various Farming Implements not necessary to enumerate. Also, a lot of Corn in the shock, Hay by the ton, Wheat, Rye and Oats by the bushel; together with 1 Cooking and 1 Heating Stove.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums under five dollars to be paid in cash, and on all purchases of five dollars and upward a credit of one year will be given.

J. & F. P. BROWN.
Cambria Twp., Oct. 15, 1875.-2t.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
VALUABLE PROPERTY!

THE undersigned Assignee of A. Y. Jones and G. W. Jones, surviving partners of Thomas M. Jones & Sons, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises in Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa., on

SATURDAY, the 6th day of November

next, at 2 O'CLOCK P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

A PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND

situate partly in Ebensburg borough and partly in Cambria township, containing **80 Acres**, more or less, about 70 ACRES cleared, having thereon erected a two story FRAME HOUSE, FRAME STABLE, WAGON SHED and CARRIAGE HOUSE. Also, a two story Frame **Woolen Factory**, 40x60 ft., containing the following machinery, viz: 1 first breaker, 1 second breaker, 1 broad loom, 1 narrow loom, 1 set roll cards, 1 picker, 1 card, 1 condenser, 1 spinning jack, 1 carpet loom, 1 napping machine, 1 cloth press and plates, 1 wood-sawing bar, 1 shearing machine, 1 yarn reel, together with the necessary shafting, pulleys, reels, shuttles, spools, bobbins, dying apparatus, etc. The Woolen Factory is run by water power and has a good country trade. The real estate will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid on delivery of deed, one-fourth in six months, and the balance in one year. The payments to bear interest and to be secured by bond and mortgage of purchasers.

DWIGHT JONES, Assignee.
Ebensburg, Oct. 15, 1875. 3t.

Orphans' Court Sale
—OF VALUABLE—
Coal and Timber Land.

BY virtue of a *peurius* order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, the undersigned will expose to Public Sale, at Lilly's Station, on the Pennsylvania Rail Road, on

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, '75,

at 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., the following described real estate of OTHO STYNER, deceased, viz:

A PIECE or PARCEL of LAND

situate in Washington township, Cambria county, Pa., adjoining lands of the Cambria Mining and Manufacturing Company, heirs of Jeremiah McGonigle, and others, containing **210 ACRES**, more or less, about 15 ACRES cleared, having thereon erected three tenant houses. The land is well timbered and underlaid with three veins of coal. The Miller vein and four foot vein are opened, and the coal is of superior quality for manufacturing purposes. It is so located as regards dip and drainage that the coal can be taken out at comparatively little expense. A tram road connecting this land with the Pennsylvania Rail Road was built by OTHO STYNER and the Cambria Mining and Manufacturing Company at a cost of $7,000. The interest of the estate of OTHO STYNER, dec'd, in said Tram Road, will be sold with the land, or separately.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by judgment bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

F. M. GEORGE,
JOSEPH CRISTE,
[10-15.-3t.] Executors of OTHO STYNER, dec'd.

New and Elegant
FALL STOCK OF GOODS
ARRIVING DAILY
AT
Geis, Foster & Quinn's,
Nos. 113 and 115 Clinton St., Johnstown.

JUST OPENED.—A large assortmennt of PLAIN and BARRED FLANNELS, in all colors, at extraordinary low prices.

WATERPROOFS.—Plain, Barred, and Striped, in all shades, at VERY LOW PRICES.

ALLWOOL black and colored CASHMERES, and black and colored SILKS.

Black Mohairs, Alpacas, and ***Colored Dress Goods,*** in great variety, and at extraordinary low figures for cash.

Heavy Stock of Calicos, Muslins and Ginghams on our counters, and more arriving daily.

Our Notion Department is fully supplied with everything needed for personal or family use.

Ladies' Neck-Wear, Collars, Cuffs and ***Silk Ties*** in endless variety.

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,
Nos. 113 and 115 Clinton St.,
Johnstown, Pa.

Java Canvas in all colors; ***Honeycomb*** and ***Railroad Canvas.***

Gold and Silver Perforated Card Board.

A Great Assorment of PATTERN BOOKS for working on canvas and cloth; also, Patterns for crocheting lace and tidies.

Wax Beads and a large variety of Fancy Goods.

A Full Assortment of Berlin Zephyr, first quality; Germantown, Cashmere and Balmoral Yarns. Also, Morgan's celebrated Stocking Yarn, in all colors, at our standard low prices.

We make it a specialty *to procure all goods in our line, not in stock, in the shortest possible time, by parties leaving their orders.*

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,
Nos. 113 and 115 Clinton St.,
Johnstown, Pa.

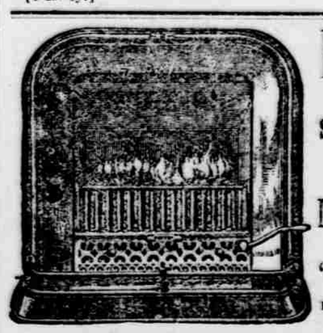
WHEN YOU VISIT THE
EXPOSITION,
CALL AT
278 Penn Avenue,
PITTSBURGH,
AND SEE THE
NEW PATENT
Atmospheric Disk
For holding Artificial Teeth firmly in place in
Eating, Talking, Laughing, Singing, Coughing or Sneezing,
and making them as
Comfortable and Reliable
AS NATURAL TEETH,
—AND TAKE—
ABSOLUTELY SAFE
—ANÆSTHETIC—

DR. QUINCY A. SCOTT'S
And have your Teeth Extracted while pleasantly Dreaming.

BUY YOUR MUSICAL GOODS AT
KNAKE & McGINN'S,
Importers, Manufacturers, and Dealers in all kinds of
MUSICAL MERCHANDISE!
MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
KNAKE & McGINN PIANO, AND THE PHILHARMONIC ORGAN
GENERAL WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR THE
PATENT ARION PIANO.
Dealers in Distin & Co.'s (London), Besson (London), Saxe (Paris), Piston Valve, and our own make of Rotary Valve BAND INSTRUMENTS. The best and freshest Strings for all Instruments constantly on hand.

Being PUBLISHERS of SHEET MUSIC, we make this branch a specialty, and always keep a full stock of the latest and best pieces on hand. Our stock of music books of all kinds is complete.
PIANOS AND ORGANS SOLD ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN.
OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
Clergymen, Principals of Seminaries, Leaders of Bands, Teachers, and all wishing to purchase Musical Goods, will find it to their interest to communicate directly with us.
Catalogues and Price Lists furnished free on application.

WAREROOMS, No. 12 Sixth Street, (Late St. Clair.)
[1-29-1y.] **PITTSBURGH, PA.**



BISSELL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Stoves, Ranges, Grates, Grate Fronts, Fenders,
ETC., ETC., AND DEALERS IN
MANTELS, Marbles and Marbleized Slate.
Also, Sole Manufacturers of
"Peerless" Shaking Grate,
The latest, best and only reliable Agitating Grate in use.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

235 Liberty Street and 242 Penn Avenue,
[10-8.] **PITTSBURGH, PA.** [1m.]

W. H. STAHLMAN, *WILLIAM McCOY.*
SHIELDS HOUSE,
(Formerly Red Lion Hotel,)
NO. 7 SIXTH STREET,
Near Suspension Bridge,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ House has been thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and now offers accommodations inferior to none in the city. Table supplied with the best the market affords. Price per day $1.50. Citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity are respectfully invited to give us a call.
☞ Allegheny Street Cars pass every three minutes.

SALES STABLES
IN CONNECTION WITH THE HOUSE.
[10-1.-1m.] **STAHLMAN & M'COY, Proprietors.**

TO THE VOTERS OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.—I hereby offer myself as an Independent Candidate for the office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER, and pledge myself if elected, to faithfully perform the duties of said office.

JOHN PORTER.
Susquehanna Twp., Oct. 8, 1875. 4t.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby notified not to meddle with a team of horses (black and dark brown) wagon, harness and spreads left with Christopher Noel until we are ready to take the same away.

FINNEY & JOHNSON.
Chest Creek, Sept. 15, 1875.-3t.

W. D. MCCLELLAND.....JOHN HANNAN.
M'CLELLAND & CO.,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
Fancy and Plain FURNITURE!
AND CHAIRS.
We keep constantly on hand in great variety a full line of elegant
PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,
IN STYLES AND AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL CUSTOMERS
Having the most skillful workmen in the city, we are prepared to fill all orders for
OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
IN PIECES OR SUITS,
At PRICES Below
Either Eastern or Western Manufacturers.
Wareroom, No. 81 FRANKLIN Street,
NEARLY OPPOSITE POST OFFICE,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.
Repairing Neatly and Promptly Done.
☞ All Furniture sent for and delivered in the city free of charge. [3-13,74.-tf.]

Wood, Morrell & Co.,
WASHINGTON STREET,
Near PENN'A R. R. DEPOT,
Johnstown, Pa.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS
MILLINERY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS,
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
GLASSWARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,
PROVISIONS and FEED of all kind,
Together with all manner of Western Produce, such as
FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, CARBON OIL, ETC.
☞ Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

TO QUIT BUSINESS!
$10,000
WORTH OF
Fine CLOTHING
Of the LATEST STYLES and BEST QUALITY, for Men and Boys, will be sold without reserve, at
BARNES' CLOTHING STORE
Opposite the Post Office,
JOHNSTOWN, Pa.
Also, HATS and CAPS, together with a large assortment of SHIRTS, DRAWERS, Overalls, Jackets, Bows, Ties, Collars, Cuffs, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.
Having determined to quit the business, will sell Clothing, and all other goods in the store, CHEAPER THAN THEY HAVE BEEN SOLD FOR FIFTEEN YEARS PAST. Don't forget the place—across the street from the Post Office—and as I am determined to close out, you will get
BARGAINS! Bargains! BARGAINS!
JOHN F. BARNES.
Johnstown, Aug 20, 1875, 2m.

EBENSBURG
BOOK, DRUG and VARIETY STORE.
HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.

Cigars and Tobaccos,

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.
☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.
Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail.
LEMMON & MURRAY.
July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

FARM NOTES.

To preserve cider sweet, it is claimed that there is nothing better than to hang a pound of mustard *seed*, put in a bag, into the bung hole. Of course this must be done before fermentation. The barrel should be full and bunged tight.

In Germany a species of vegatable is found which is popularly known as "vegetable beefsteak." It is very juicy and tender and resembles beef in appearance. When sliced and eaten with salad it is highly esteemed as a nutrious food.

The French government is considering a project of constructing a canal, by which the vineyards of the Rhone may be flooded as a remedy for the phylloxera. The canal will cost twenty million dollars, but it will bring into fruitfulness 60,000 acres of vine lands, which will yield forty million dollars annually.

To clean cider barrels, pour in lime water, and then insert a trace-chain through the bung hole; remember to fasten a strong cord on the chain so as to pull it out again. Shake the barrel until all the mold is rubbed off. Rinse with water and finally pour in a little whiskey.

A cheap fertilizer consists of sulphate of ammonia, 60 lbs; nitrate of soda, 40 lbs; ground bone, 250 lbs; plaster, 250 lbs; salt, half bushel; wood ashes, 3 bushels; stable manure, 20 bushels. Apply the above amount to about six acres. Labor in preparing included, it costs about $15. It is said to give as good results as most of the commercial fertilizers costing $50 per ton.

Trees of all kinds can be transplanted in autumn as soon as they are done growing, indicated by the change in the leaf, up to hard freezing. The earlier this is attended to, especially with large trees, the more certainly are they to grow. By transplanting early the roots have time before the season closes of setting well in their new homes and taking a good hold, which will sustain them through the winter, prepared to take an early start in the spring.

A correspondent says: "One of my neighbors last season raised over 400 bushels of fine potatoes per acre under straw, while the rest of us in open ground hardly got our seed back, the summer being extremely hot and dry. His plan is to plant very shallow (one or two inches deep), in rows 18 inches apart, and when the potatoes are beginning to come up to cover with straw to the depth of eight or ten inches. This straw is of most advantage in dry seasons, showing but little if any benefit, and sometimes a positive damage, in wet."

Apples keep well in good, new, clean flour barrels, headed up and placed in a cool, dry cellar, or better still in some upper room if not allowed to freeze. Barrel as above, and lay down in an outhouse or shed about three inches apart, on sawdust some three or four inches thick, and then cover, barrels and all, with sawdust deep enough to prevent freezing, being careful not to put on or between the barrels enough to heat. They can be easily taken out as wanted, a barrel at a time, and even fall apples keep crisp and nice till March or April.

It is now claimed that soaking seed wheat in brine before sowing is a protection against the chinc-bug. Wheat fields side by side, one treated in the old way and another with the use of salt and soaking, shows the great effect of the latter. While the one was not worth cutting, the other was as good as could be desired. Again another farmer, whose spring wheat was a good height, and the bugs were destroying it, sowed salt broadcast over the ground, and in a few days not a bug could be seen. So affirms a correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker*.

SIMPLE EXPERIMENTS.—Suspend a poker by two strings, and insert the extremities into the ears. A blow given to the poker will now produce, through the medium of the strings, a sound equal to that of a great bell.

This shows that the vibrations given to the metallic mass of the poker by the blow are much more readily communicated to the ear by the strings than through the air. Thus, on the same principle, the boiling of a kettle, inaudible in the air, may be distinctly heard, even from the beginning, by resting one end of the poker on the vessel, and applying the other to the ear. So also the beating of a watch placed at one extremity of a long beam of timber may be heard through the timber at the other end of the beam by a person who holds his ear to the wood, although it is totally inaudible in the air.

VALUABLE REMEDY.—Every family writes a correspondent, should keep a small quantity of chlorate of potash. We have never found anything equal to it for a simple ulcerated sore throat. Dissolve a small teaspoonful of it in a tumbler of water; then occasionally take a teaspoonful of the solution, so as to gargle the throat. It is nearly tasteless, and not at all offensive to take, and is hence well adapted to children. Nothing is better than this for chapped or cracked hands. Wash them in the weak solution, and they will soon be well. It is also good for a rough, pimple, or chapped face. It may be had at any druggist's. Common salt has been recommended for the incipient stages of the dreaded disease, diptheria; but we have no doubt this would be better.

WARTS may be removed, says a celebrated physician, by rubbing them night and morning with a moistened piece of muriate of ammonia. They soften and dwindle away, leaving no such marks as follow their dispersion with lunar caustic.

PROCLAMATION
—OF—
General Election

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said election, and to communicate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, HERMAN BAUMER, High Sheriff of the County of Cambria, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in said County of Cambria on the 2d **day of November, A. D. 1875,** the same being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of said months at which time State and County officers will be elected as follows:

ONE PERSON for the office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON, in conjunction with the County of Blair, for the office of representative in the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON for the office of Clerk of the Orphans' Court, and Register and Recorder for Cambria county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Treasurer for Cambria county.

THREE PERSONS for the office of Commissioners of Cambria county.

THREE PERSONS for the office of Auditors of Cambria county.

ONE PERSON for the office of Director of the Poor for Cambria county.

I ALSO HEREBY MAKE KNOWN AND GIVE NOTICE, that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within said county are as follows, to wit:

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Allegheny, to meet at Brady's School House, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Adams, to meet at the School House at Moses King's in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Barr, to meet at School House No. II, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Blacklick, to meet at the house of Abram Makin dec'd in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Cambria, to meet at the Court House in the Borough of Ebensburg.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Cambria, to meet at School House No. 2, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Carroll, to meet at the School House in Carrolltown borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Carrolltown, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the distr ct composed of the Township of Chest, to meet at School House No. 3, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Chest Springs, to meet at the house of Jacob Wagner, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Clearfield, to meet at School House No. 2, adjoining the village of St. Augustine, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Conemaugh, to meet at the School House at Gallitzin, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Conemaugh, to meet as follows: First Ward, at the house of Peter Maltzie, in said First Ward; Second Ward, at the house of John Swarzman in said Second Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Coopersdale, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Cresson, to meet at the School House in the village of Summerhill, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of East Conemaugh, to meet at the house of Daniel Oyler, dec'd, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Ebensburg, to meet as follows: East Ward, to meet in the Court Room, in said Ward; West Ward, in Grand Jury Room, in East Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Franklin, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Gallitzin, to meet at School House No. 3, (Tunnel Hill,) in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Gallitzin, to meet at the School House in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Jackson, to meet at the house of Henry Rager, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Johnstown, to meet as follows: First Ward, at Public School Room No. 3, in said ward; Second Ward, at the office of Jos. S. Strayer, esq., on Market street, in said ward; Third Ward, at the house of John Brady, on Franklin street, in said ward; Fourth Ward, at the house of John Trefts, in said Ward; Fifth Ward, at the Kernville School House, in said ward; Sixth Ward, at the Johnstown Factory, in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Loretto, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Munster, to meet at the warehouse of Augustine Duroin, in the village of Munster, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Millville, to meet as follows: First Ward, at the Lock-up, in said ward; Second Ward, at the Hose-carriage house, in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Prospect, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Richland, to meet at the house of Joseph Geis in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Susquehanna, to meet at the house of Michael Platt, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Taylor, to meet at the school house near Wm. Hendrick's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Woodvale, to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Borough of Wilmore, to meet at the Council chamber in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Washington, to meet at the school house at the foot of Plane No. 4, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of White, to meet at the house of John Beers, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the Township of Yoder, to meet as follows: First Division, at the house of Henry Frazier, in said township; Second Division, at Beam's school house, in said township.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

is hereby directed to Article VIIIth of the new Constitution, certain sections whereof read as follows:

SEC. 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First—He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second—He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native-born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third—He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth—If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or County tax which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 2. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause his name to be written upon it, and affix to it his residence or place of abode in the district.

The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding.

SEC. 3. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony, and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections and in going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this commonwealth shall be in active military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election.

SEC. 5. Laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State, but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

SEC. 6. Any person who shall give, or promise or offer to give, to an elector, any money, reward, or other valuable consideration, for his vote at any election, or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote, or for the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive, for himself or for another, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at an election, or for withholding the same, shall thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election; and an elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers, shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

SEC. 7. Any person who shall, while a candidate for office, be guilty of bribery, fraud, or willful violation of any election law, shall be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit in this Commonwealth, and any person convicted of willful violation of the election laws shall, in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.

SEC. 8. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service, either civil or military of this State or the United States, or on the high seas, nor while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in any poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

SEC. 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint one clerk. The first election board of any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled, as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon days of election, and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony, or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

SEC. 15. No person shall be qualified to serve as an election officer who shall hold, or shall within two months have held, any office, appointment or employment in or under the government of the United States or of this State, or of any city or county, or of any municipal board, commission or trust in any city, save only justices of the peace and aldermen notaries public and persons in the militia service of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local offices below the grade of city or county officers, as shall be designated by law.

And also to the following Acts of Assembly now in force in this State, viz:

ACT OF JANUARY 30, 1875.

SEC. 5. At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock, A. M., and close at six o'clock, P. M.

SEC. 7. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in an election board on the morning of an election, said vacancy shall be filled in conformity with existing laws.

The said Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2d, 1816, provides as follows, to wit:

That the Inspectors and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, November 24, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified vote of such district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place. And in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward, or district for which such officers may have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect some of their number to fill the vacancy.

THE ACT of 30th January, 1874, further p ro vides as follows:

SEC. 3. At the opening of the polls at all elections it shall be the duty of the judges of election for their respective districts to designate one of the inspectors, whose duty it shall be to have in custody the registry of voters, and to make the entries thereon required by law; and it shall be the duty of the other of said inspectors to receive and number the ballots presented at said election.

SEC. 9. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot; every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall have been received, and the number recorded by the clerks on the list of voters opposite the name of the elector from whom received. And any voter voting two or more tickets, the several tickets so voted shall each be numbered with the number corresponding with the number to the name of the voter. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause the same to be written thereon, and attested by a citizen of the district. In addition to the oath now prescribed by law to be taken and subscribed to by election officers, they shall severally be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted, unless required to do so as witnesses in a judicial proceeding. All judges, inspectors, overseers and clerks of any election held under this Act, shall, before entering upon their duties, be duly sworn or affirmed in the presence of each other. The judges shall be sworn by the minority inspector, and in case there be no minority inspector, then by the elector present of longest standing, and the inspectors, overseers and clerks shall be sworn by the judge. Certificates of such swearing or affirming shall be duly made out and signed by the officers so sworn, and attested by the officer who administered the oath. If any judge or minority inspector refuses or fails to swear the officers or the person in the manner prescribed by this Act, or if any officer of election shall act without being first duly sworn, or if any officer of election shall sign the form of oath without being duly sworn, or if any judge or minority inspector shall certify that any officer was sworn when he was not, it shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction every officer or officers so offending shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 10. On the day of election any person whose name shall not appear on the registry of voters, and who claims the right to vote at said election shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district in which he claims to be a voter, for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election, which witness shall be sworn or affirmed and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit, to the effect that to the facts stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming to be a voter, and the person so claiming the right to vote shall also take and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit, stating, to the best of his knowledge and belief, when and where he was born; that he has been a citizen of the United States one month, and of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and that he has resided in the Commonwealth one year, or, if formerly a qualified elector or a native born citizen thereof, and has removed therefrom and returned, then six months next preceding said election; that he has resided in the district in which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least two months immediately preceding said election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he was, if twenty-two years of age or upwards, paid a State or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election. The said affidavit shall also state when and where the said tax was assessed, and when and where it was paid; and the tax receipt therefor shall be produced for examination, unless the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he has never received any; and if a naturalized citizen, shall also state when, where and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination. But if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or, if born elsewhere, shall state the same in his affidavit, and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized, or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization, and shall further state in his affidavit, that he is, at the time of making the affidavit, of the age of twenty-one and under twenty-two years; that he has been a citizen of the United States one month, and has resided in the State one year (or, if a native born citizen of the State and removed therefrom and returned, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election, and in the election district immediately two months preceding such election, he shall be entitled to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes. The said affidavits of all persons making such claims, and the affidavits of such witnesses to their residence, shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally papers and other papers required by law to be filed by the return judges in this case, and preserved in the prothonotary's office, subject to examination as other election papers are. If the election officers shall find that the applicant possesses all the legal qualifications of a voter he shall be permitted to vote, and his name shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax" being added where the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "age" when he claims to vote on age; the same words being added by the clerks in each case, respectively, on the lists of persons voting at such election.

SEC. 11. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such person, whereupon the same proof of the legal qualifications of age, residence and law, shall be publicly made and acted upon by the election board, and the vote admitted or rejected, according to the evidence. Every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election meeting, except where he has been for five years consecutively a voter in the district where he offers to vote; and on the vote of such a person being received, the election officers are to write or stamp the word "voted" on his certificate, with the day, month and year, and if any election officer or officers shall receive a second vote on the same day, by virtue of the same certificate except where persons are entitled to vote, because of the naturalization of their father, they and the person who shall offer such second vote, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court; but the fine shall not exceed five hundred dollars in each case nor the imprisonment one year. The like punishment shall be inflicted, on conviction, on the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make, or cause to be made, the endorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization certificate.

SEC. 12. If any election officers shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by this law, or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced for every such offense, to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment of not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 13. As soon as the polls shall close the officers of election shall proceed to count all the votes cast for each candidate voted for, and make a full return of the same in triplicate, with a return sheet in addition, in all of which the votes received by each candidate shall be given after his or her name, first in words and again in figures, and shall be signed by all of said officers and certified by overseers, if any, or, if not so certified, the overseers and any officer refusing to sign or certify, or either of them shall write upon each of the returns his or their reasons for not signing or certifying them. The vote, as soon as counted, shall also be publicly and fully declared from the window to the citizens present, and a brief statement showing the votes received by each candidate shall be made and signed by the election officers as soon as the vote is counted, and the same shall be immediately posted up on the door of the election house for the information of the public. The triplicate returns shall be enclosed in envelopes and be sealed in presence of the officers, and one envelope, with the unsealed return sheet, given to the judge, which shall contain one list of voters, tally paper, and oaths of officers, and another of said envelopes shall be given to the minority inspector. All judges living within twelve miles of the prothonotary's office, or within twenty-four miles if their residence be in a town, village or city upon the line of a railroad leading to the county seat, shall, before two o'clock post meridian of the day after the election, and all other judges shall, before twelve o'clock meridian of the second day after the election, deliver said return, together with the return sheet, to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the county, which said return sheet shall be filed, and the day and hour of filing marked thereon, and shall be preserved by the prothonotary for public inspection. At twelve o'clock on the said second day following any election, the prothonotary of the court of common pleas shall present the said returns to the said court. In counties where there is no resident presiding judge, the associate judges shall perform the duties imposed upon the court of common pleas, which shall convene for that purpose; the returns presented by the prothonotary shall be opened by said court and computed by such of its officers and such sworn assistants as the court shall appoint, in the presence of the judge or judges of said court, and the returns certified and certificates of election issued under the seal of the court as is now required to be done by return judges; and the vote, as so computed and certified, shall be made a matter of record in said court. The sessions of the said court shall be open to the public. And in case the return of any election district shall be missing when the returns are presented, or in case of complaint of a qualified elector under oath, charging palpable fraud or mistake, and particularly specifying the alleged fraud or mistake, or where fraud or mistake is apparent on the return, the court shall examine the return, and if in the judgment of the court it shall be necessary to a just return, said court shall issue summary process against the election district complained of, to bring them forthwith into court, with all the election papers in their possession; and if palpable mistake or fraud shall be discovered, it shall, upon such hearing as may be deemed necessary to enlighten the court, be corrected by the court, and so certified; but all allegations of palpable fraud or mistake shall be decided by said court within three days after the returns are brought into court for computation; and the said inquiry shall be directed only to palpable fraud or mistake, and shall not be deemed a judicial adjudication to conclude any contest now or hereafter to be provided by law; and the other of said triplicate returns shall be placed in the box and sealed up with the ballots. Nothing in this act shall require the returns of election of township or borough officers to be made to the court as directed in this section, but the returns of the election of township and borough officers shall be enclosed in a sealed cover, directed to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the proper county, and shall, by some one of the inspectors, be delivered into his office within three days after every such election and filed therein. In counties where there are two or more judges of said court learned in the law, at least two judges shall sit to compute and certify returns, unless unavoidably prevented. If any of the said judges shall himself be a candidate for any office at any election, he shall not sit with the court or aid in counting the returns of such election, and in any case where the other judges, if any, shall act; and if in any county there shall be no judge qualified to hold the said court, under the provisions of this act, present and able to act, then, and in every such case, the register of wills, the sheriff and the county commissioners of the proper county shall be and constitute a board of canvassers, a majority of whom shall have and exercise all the duties vested in, or required to be performed by, the court of common pleas of such county, by and under the provisions of this section; but none of the said officers shall act as a member of such board when himself a candidate for any office at the election, the returns of which the said board is required to count under the provisions of this section. * * * * * *

When two or more counties are connected for the election of any officer, the courts of such counties shall appoint a return judge to meet at such time and place, as required by law, to compute and certify the returns of such district. All officers provided for by this act shall be compensated as like officers are paid by existing laws. Whenever a place has been or shall be provided by the authorities of any city, township or borough, for the safe keeping of the ballot-boxes, the judges and minority inspector shall, after the election shall be finished, and the ballot-box or boxes containing the tickets, list of voters and other papers, have been securely bound with tape and sealed, and the signatures of the judge and inspectors affixed thereto, forthwith deliver the same, together with the keys, to the mayor and recorder of such city, or in counties, townships or boroughs, to such person or persons as the court of common pleas of the proper county may designate, at the place provided, as aforesaid, who shall then deposit the said boxes and keep the same to answer the call of any court or tribunal authorized to try the merits of such election. Whenever the election officers of any election district shall require the election boxes of such district, to hold any election which, by law, they are or shall be required to hold, they shall keep the same securely in their possession without opening, until the morning of such election, and until they shall severally be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted, and after being so sworn or affirmed, they shall open the said boxes and burn and totally destroy all the ballots, and other papers which they shall find therein, before proceeding to hold such election.

SEC. 19. Any assessor, election officer or person appointed as an overseer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by this act, without reasonable or legal cause, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars; and if any assessor shall knowingly assess any person as a voter who is not qualified, or shall willfully refuse to assess any one who is qualified, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the Court, and also be subject to an action for damages by the party aggrieved; and if any person shall fraudulently alter, add to, destroy or deface any list of voters made out as directed by this Act, or tear down or remove the same from the place where it has been fixed, with fraudulent or mischievous intent, or for any improper purpose, the person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the Court; and if any person shall, by violence or intimidation, drive from the polls, any person or persons appointed by the Court to act as overseers of an election, or in any way willfully prevent said overseers from performing the duties enjoined upon them by this Act, such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the Court. Any person who shall, on the day of any election, visit a polling place in any election district at which he is not entitled to vote, and shall use any violence or violence for the purpose of preventing any officer of election from performing the duties required of him by law, or for the purpose of presenting any qualified voter of such district exercising his right to vote, or from exercising his right to vote, any person offering to vote, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the Court. Any clerk, overseer, or election officer who shall disclose how any elector shall have voted, unless required to do so as a witness in a judicial proceeding, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

The inspectors, judge and clerks required by law to hold township and general elections shall take and subscribe the several oaths and affirmations required by the 19th, 20th and 21st sections of the Act of 2d of July, 1839, "An Act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," which oaths or affirmations shall be prepared and administered in the manner prescribed in the 18th and 22d sections of said Act, and in addition to the power conferred by the 18th section of said Act, the judge or either of the inspectors shall have power to administer the oaths prescribed by said Act to any clerk of a general, special or township election.

THE MODE OF VOTING.

The attention of all qualified voters is directed to the following Act of Assembly regulating the mode of voting in this commonwealth:

CHANGE IN THE MODE OF VOTING.

An Act regulating the mode of voting at all the elections in the several counties of this commonwealth approved March 30th, 1868.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the qualified voters of the several counties of this commonwealth, at the general township, borough or special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts voted for, and be labelled outside "Judiciary"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labelled "State"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all County officers voted for, and be labelled "County"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all Township officers voted for, and be labelled "Township"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all Borough officers voted for, and be labelled "Borough"; — and each class shall be deposited in a separate ballot-box.

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Whereas, The Congress of the United States, on the 31st day of March, 1870, passed an Act entitled "An Act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes," this is to give notice that the first and second Sections of said Act are as follows:

FIRST AND SECOND SECTIONS OF AAT OF CONGRESS OF MARCH 31, 1870.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, etc.,* That all citizens of the United States who are or shall otherwise be entitled to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, District, County, City, Parish, Township, School District, Municipality, or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, any constitution, law, custom, usage, or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. If by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or law persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every person and officer to give all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite and to become qualified to vote, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or order shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offence, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month nor more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

GIVEN under my hand, at my office in Ebensburg, this first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety ninth.

HERMAN BAUMER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Oct. 1, 1875.

Andrew Moses,
TAILOR AND DRAPER,
1 TOINTON STREET,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR UNDERSTANDINGS,
JOHN D. THOMAS,
Boot and Shoe Maker

THE undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any description, of any quality, from the finest French calf-skin boots to the coarsest brogans, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.

Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made by my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.

☞ Repairing of Boots and shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.

JOHN D. THOMAS.

G. W. YEAGER & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE,
AND DEALERS IN
Heating, Parlor and Cooking Stoves,
No. 1402 Eleventh Avenue,
Altoona, Pa.

ROOFING and SPOUTING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material.

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to, and polite attention accorded to all, whether they purchase or not.

Altoona, Sept. 5, 1873.-tf.

CRAWFORD HOUSE,
EBENSBURG, PA.
John Fitzharris, - Proprietor.

HAVING leased and refurnished the above well known and popular hotel, the proprietor is now amply prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. The best that the market affords will be served at the Table at all seasons, the Bar will be kept constantly supplied with the choicest liquors, and the commodious stable will be under the charge of a careful and attentive hostler. No effort will be spared to render guests comfortable and well pleased in every particular, and by proper attention to business and a moderate scale of prices the proprietor hopes to win his way to public favor. (May 2, 1873.-tf.)

Parke's Marble Works,
139 Franklin Street, Johnstown.

MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMB STONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in price, design and execution of work.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the very lowest cash rates. Try us.

Oct. 24.-m.*

JOHN PARKE.

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & CO.,
BANKERS,
Ebensburg, Pa.

WILL receive money on deposit, discount and collect notes, and attend to all the business usually done by Bankers.

Sept.20.tf. JAS. P. MURPHY, Cashier.

COAL! COAL!!—The subscriber is prepared to furnish, in large or small quantities, all qualities of ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS COAL, at lowest market rates. Coal delivered promptly and free of charge for hauling at any point in Ebensburg or vicinity Orders left at the ZAHM STORE will receive early attention. DANIEL H. ZAHM.

E. H. PLANK, M. D., respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity. Office adjoining residence and immediately in the rear of Hon. R. J. Lloyd's drug store. Night calls can be made at the residence of Mrs. Bumm, on Crawford street, Ebensburg. [4-24.-tf.]

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon.
EBENSBURG, PA.

Office on High street, nearly opposite Blair's Hotel. Residence: Town Hall, Julian street where night calls should be made [4-4.-tf.]

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections a specialty. [3-14-tf.]

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, *Attorney-at-Law,* Johnstown, Pa. Office in the old Exchange Building, (up stairs,) corner of Clinton and Locust streets. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

GEO M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law,* Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from High street. [aug.27,'75.]

ESTABLISHED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

F. W. HAY & SON
Manufacturers,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
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TIN, COPPER,
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Sheet-Iron WARES,
AND DEALERS IN
HEATING PARLOR and COOKING
STOVES,
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HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

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PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

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EBENSBURG
HARDWARE
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HOUS -FURNISH'G STOR
IS THE PLACE TO BUY
STOVES, HARDWARE, TINWARE,
IRON,
NAILS, GLASS, OILS, PAINTS, &c.
[6-18.] GEO. HUNTLEY, Prop'r.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and get the best MOWING AND REAPING MACHINE made. PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and get the best HORSE HAY RAKE ever introduced. CHEAP FOR CASH.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and examine the neatest little CHOPPING MILL ever introduced. It chops from 40 to 12 bushels of rye, corn or oats per hour. BUY ONE—IT COSTS ONLY $35.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your HARVEST TOOLS, which he sells CHEAPER FOR CASH than they can be bought elsewhere in Ebensburg.

FARMERS AND OTHERS, if you intend to build a house or barn, or otherwise improve your property, go to HUNTLEY for NAILS, GLASS, PAINTS, HARDWARE, &c. Money saved by buying for cash.

CARPENTERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your TOOLS and BUILDING HARDWARE. Pay cash and save 20 per cent.

BLACKSMITHS, HUNTLEY will sell you Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Carriage Bolts, Bar Iron, Nail Rod, Cast Steel, &c., VERY LOW FOR CASH.

THE BEST SILVER-PLATED WARE in the market at 25 per cent. less than city retail prices. Sold for cash at [6-18-'75.-tf.] HUNTLEY'S.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your Stoves and Tinware. PAY CASH AND SAVE MONEY.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and save 25 per cent. by paying cash for Table Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy the BLANCHARD CHURN, the best in the world. Sold for CASH at manufacturer's prices.

GO TO HUNTLEY FOR CLOTHES WRINGERS. He sells them at greatly reduced prices for the ready cash.

HUNTLEY will sell you WALL PAPER as cheap, if not choaper, than any other dealer in Ebensburg, and trim it into the bargain without extra charge.

A LARGE LOT OF POCKET AND PENKNIVES very cheap for cash at HUNTLEY'S.

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